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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

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ISAAC V. HOLMES,
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Proprietor.

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EXAMINE.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Bremen at this Port.

The Evacuation of Mexico by the French Troops.

Probable Abdication of Maximilian.

Napoleon's Part in the Reorganization of Europe.

Significant Declarations with Regard to Turkey.

The Days of the "Sick Man" in Europe Almost Numbered.

The Future Guardianship of the Dardanelles.

An Overwhelming European Catastrophe Predicted.

The steamship *Bremen*, which sailed from Southampton on the 26th of September, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with files of English papers to the day of sailing.

MEXICO.

Evacuation of the Country by the French Troops—Probable Abdication of Maximilian—A New Government to be Formed—Maximilian to be Appointed Regent of the Austrian Empire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

The French Government, desirous to put an end to an endless source of anxiety and annoyance, has at length concluded to recall the army of occupation actually in Mexico all at once, and then settle forever the question of French intervention in the affairs of that country.

To this effect the policy represented by Marshal BAZAINE has been declared to be at an end. It is to be superseded by a policy of conciliation based upon a friendly alliance with the Mexican nation itself, by means of a contract with the man who best expresses the wishes and the interests of the people.

The exponent of this new programme is Mr. DE CASTELNAU, who has been invested with power sufficiently ample to make all arrangements compatible with the state of affairs in Mexico, so as to disentangle the French Government from any participation in the direction and management of military or civil affairs in that country.

The instructions of Gen. DE CASTELNAU embrace, I understand, the settlement of three delicate questions, viz., the return of the twenty or twenty-five thousand French soldiers who, instead of leaving the country in three installments, will be embarked all at once; provision for the security of citizens of French birth who, after the departure of the army, will remain exposed to the vengeance of the native Mexicans; finally, the question of the Mexican Empire itself, the existence of which will depend, in a great measure, upon the decision of the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp.

If, on his arrival in Mexico, Gen. DE CASTELNAU finds that MAXIMILIAN is strong enough to maintain himself with the native forces he has organized, and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of French birth who are to remain in Mexico, he will certainly refrain from any measure calculated to weaken his power and hasten his fall. But, if on the contrary, he is found incapable of maintaining himself and of exercising an efficient authority in those portions of the country where French settlers have located, then the instructions of M. DE CASTELNAU are that he is to look for guarantees for the interests of France among the representatives of the Mexican nation who are looked upon as capable of securing the payment of the French debt and of protecting the person and property of French citizens.

This, of course, will lead to the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, and a new Government, national in its origin and representation, will be established. Whether it will consist of the notables of Mexico City, or of a provisional organization composed of republican elements, is one of the eventualities upon which it is difficult to pronounce with any degree of certainty. At all events, Gen. DE CASTELNAU is to recognize the new government, whatever it may be, make with it a treaty of peace, and obtain, if he can, the required guarantees.

In either case, and whether MAXIMILIAN remains or not, you may rest assured that the evacuation of Mexico by the whole of the French army will take place in a period of about six months, and can be looked upon by the American people as a certain and irrevocable fact.

The journal, *La France*, says that there is a possibility of the abdication of the Emperor of Austria in favor of his son, 6 years old. In that case MAXIMILIAN, who has been expected by his brother, FRANCIS JOSEPH, for the last six months, would immediately leave Mexico, and be appointed Regent of the Austrian Empire.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Napoleon's Part in the Settlement of Europe—The Perplexities of the Roman Question—The Pope Without the French—His Personal Safety Assured.

From the London Times, Sept. 24.

The Emperor of the French left for Biarritz on Thursday night, but his friends are not quite reassured on the score of his health. We are very unwilling to give weight to the reports that have been spread as to the serious nature of his indisposition; but neither can we too readily credit the accounts that are given of his perfect recovery. The well-being of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and his fitness for intense and constant application to public business, are matters of such great moment for France and the world that it is no wonder if rumor exaggerates hopes and fears, and if the excitement is kept alive by every variety of gross and wilful misstatement. Although we have reason to believe that the Emperor is in no present danger, yet we are also assured, on very good authority, *that his medical advisers recommend prudence, and warn him against the "serious consequences" of any departure from their injunctions.*

The will of the Emperor is of such paramount weight in France, and the settlement of the most intricate questions is so dependent on him alone, that it is of the greatest importance that the exercise of his faculties should be unimpaired, and his judgment unbiased by any subordinate influence. Our readers will have had little difficulty in understanding the hints that have been thrown out in the Paris correspondence which we published on Saturday. Round the Imperial Throne, and about His Majesty's person, there are conflicting agencies at work, striving to draw him into different and contrary directions, and to sway his resolutions into obedience to their peculiar views and especial purposes. Although their influence may be but slightly felt in ordinary circumstances, and so long as the master mind is in the full enjoyment of perfect freedom, they may, however, not be so easily resisted when the mental energies are borne down by bodily sufferings. These disturbing forces, these contending Court factions, are headed by two persons of exalted rank, one of whom lately preceded the Emperor to Biarritz, and the other has been for some time enjoying his leisure at his charming residence on Lake Leman. Should any sinister event either remove the Emperor from his place at the head of the Government, or even slacken that rare activity of which he has hitherto given proof, there is no doubt that many of the vital European questions which are even now awaiting the Emperor's good will and pleasure would receive a different solution from that he might wish to give them. Among these none would become a more serious subject of contention than the Roman question, on which the tendencies of the Biarritz party are known to be rigidly Conservative and Ultramontane, while the political school of Prangins are avowedly bent on securing the triumph of the cause of nationality and freedom.

It is, perhaps, under the necessity of trimming between these two opposite forces that the Emperor somewhat obscurely conveyed his mind on that subject in the circular published by the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, by asserting that "the interests of the Pontifical Throne were assured by the Convention of the 15th of September." That Convention, we all remember, "is to be loyally executed. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome, but in their stead, and as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father, the Emperor will leave the protection of France." On the other hand, Gen. D'AURELLE, in the act of dismissing the Franco-Pontifical Legion organized at Antibes, intimated to the soldiers that, "although they were henceforth to serve under other colors, they would not cease to be French soldiers, and would, under all circumstances, have to uphold the honor of the French name, of which they would soon be the only representatives at Rome," and Marshal RANDON, in a letter to Count D'ARGY, the officer in command of that Antibes Legion, tells him that "that Legion is called to a high mission;" "that it will have the honor to defend the person and the authority of the Holy Father, as the Corps of Occupation has already done;" that "the watchful solicitude of their Sovereign will follow them;" and that "the most lively sympathies of France are enlisted in the cause they are about to serve."

It is difficult to say to what extent these declarations, so widely in excess of the Emperor's own words, may be supposed to have been made with his knowledge and consent. The Emperor's circular prepares us for the substitution of the protection of France—of her political and moral ascendency—for the material force of the French bayonets, and the Minister-of-War talks of superseding the Corps of Occupation by the mercenary Legion commanded by Col D'ARGY. The Emperor only vouches for the security of the Holy Father; Marshal RANDON intrusts to the Legion the defence of his person and authority. The Emperor considers himself pledged to the loyal fulfilment of the September Convention—to the application to the Roman States of the principle of non-intervention; and his officers prate about the Antibes hirelings being still French soldiers no less than the Pope's, and of the French sympathies enlisted in behalf of the cause they have been recruited to serve. All this ambiguity in the language of the Imperial Manifesto, and the broad hints in the scarcely less official addresses of his distinguished Generals, *bode no good to those who begin to entertain some hope of a happy termination of a question fraught with the greatest danger to the tranquility of Europe.*

Should the Emperor, as we are no longer allowed to doubt, be as good as his word, and on the 10th of December leave the Pope alone with his subjects, with no other protection than the 1,205 men of the Antibes Legion, these, backed by the prestige of the mere name of France, might perhaps have it in their power to uphold the Papal Government and keep the peace. But suppose that the people were not by any means bent on breaking the peace. Suppose that the population, especially of the provinces—say of Viterbo—were, for the sake of keeping the peace, to organize their National Guards and Municipal Government, and that the Papal authorities were to desert their post as promptly as they did in the Legations on the first removal of the Austrian garrisons, would the 1,205 men from Antibes have the power to check the movement? Could they at the same time do duty at Rome and at Viterbo, at Civita Castellana, Palestrina, and all the other scattered communities of the Papal territory? And upon the movement drawing near to the walls of the city, and keeping within the bounds of order and nominal allegiance, could they even prevent its gaining ground within the walls of the city itself, and proceeding to the peaceful constitution of municipal authorities and the secularization of the Government in the very sight of the Vatican? *The Italians have a talent for pacific revolutions, and the Roman Committee are too wary to spoil a sure chance by any violent outbreak.* The Emperor NAPOLEON talks of guaranteeing the security of the Holy Father, but it is quite certain that, if left alone and entirely at the mercy of his subjects, the Pontiff would *personally have nothing to fear.* Even those among the Italians who would fain be rid of the Pope once and forever would shrink from the responsibility of driving him away. A reproduction of the sorrowful scenes of 1848 would be a sheer impossibility in our days. 1848 was not a year of outrage and madness for Italy alone. The murder of Rossi and the slaughter of PALMA had their counterparts at Vienna and Pesth, at Frankfort, and elsewhere. The Pope's person is safe enough, but it is neither the Antibes Legion, nor even the protection of France, that can uphold his authority. The Italians—or the Romans—are determined to proceed with caution and to keep their temper; and it is questionable whether even those 1,205 hirelings will be able to provoke them to violence and bloodshed. Pope PIUS IX. is fain to assume the attitude of a victim and to court the crown of martyrdom, but he knows that his subjects would not touch a hair of his head. On the removal of the French garrison the Roman question will come to an easy solution; the Pope's subjects will gain the mastery over their own destinies; the Pope's sovereignty will be limited by the walls of the Vatican and St. Peters. Within that palace and that church the Pontiff may be as independent as even the heart of Archbishop MANNING may wish. The King of Italy and all the Catholic potentates may pledge themselves to secure his inviolability within those precincts, and with a large appointment contributed by all the faithful and by their Governments, and his picturesque hundred Swiss Guards, he could keep up as grand a State as would befit the Fisherman's successor.

All this may seem wild talk, and may be liable to the charge of irrelevance, but it is, nevertheless, what we are most assuredly coming to. The 5,000 soldiers that the Queen of Spain is supposed to be ready to volunteer for the Pope's service will never be allowed to land on Italian soil, nor would the presence of any Queen or Empress answer the purpose of screening the Pope from harm, as no harm is meant against his person, *and his kingdom is truly no longer of this world. The demolition of the Papal throne has been the gradual but deliberate work of the Emperor Napoleon*, and all other influence will be as unavailing to ward off the final catastrophe as it was to avert the preparatory blows of Bologna and Castelfidardo. The Pope may be off to Malta; *he may apply for hospitality to Spain*, to Austria, to England or America; *but he will only "go further and fare worse."* None of those countries can give him temporal sovereignty; and he may have at the hands of the Romans and Italians as much independence and freedom as he would be willing to allow them.

TURKEY.

The Struggle in Crete—Its Effect on the Future of the "Sick Man."

From the London Times, Sept. 26.

The experience of the last half century has made us sufficiently familiar with the nature of Eastern warfare to prepare us for a contest of indefinite length. So long, at least, as the struggle is "localized" in the island, the Turk has it always in his power to repair any losses by fresh supplies of troops, while, on the other hand, his insurgent subjects, if worsted in the field, have the most wild and rugged of mountain chains to fall back upon, where the campaign will soon assume the features of the most ruthless guerrilla warfare, and degenerate into endless no less than aimless brigandage. Whatever good or evil a struggle of that character may work to the cause of Greek or Turk, its certain effect will be to spread havoc and desolation throughout the island. We have even now news from Constantinople to the effect that no less than 43,000 of the Turkish peasantry have quitted their homes in the interior and fled for refuge to the city of Candia. On the other hand, we readily believe the subsequent announcement that many Greeks are hastening from the island. All the wealth, the thrift, the labor of the country will be scared away from the scenes of outrage and bloodshed that may take place, and the passions of the savage combatants will have free scope all over the solitude they have made. We have said, "if the war be localized," or restricted within the boundaries of Crete, for we hear nothing further from Greek accounts of the progress of the revolutionary movements on the Turkish mainland, and we have, therefore, no reason to disbelieve the assertions from Constantinople, that Epirus and Thessaly are free from present disturbance. If this be the case, *and no worse symptoms develop themselves, the "sick man" of the Bosphorus is not unlikely to survive this new attack, as he has outlived so many others.* Nothing ought to be easier than for his old surgeons to step in at this early stage of the disorder, and recommend amputation of that rotten Cretan limb. *European interference would be advisable in the present instance, not in support of the cause of either Greek or Turk, but simply in the interests of humanity;* and if peace cannot be restored, either by the speedy success of the Turkish arms or by mad dissensions between the insurgents themselves, an end should be put to the conflict by repairing in 1866 the blunder committed in 1830, *and allowing the Cretans to follow the bent of their own inclinations, and to associate their destinies with those of their brethren, the subjects of King George.*

Greece and the Ottoman Empire—The Days of the "Sick Man" Numbered.

From the London Times, Sept. 26.

King GEORGE of Greece has gone back to his capital, and the words that had been attributed to him about his being "King of all the Hellenes," and taking to heart the interests of all the scattered fragments of what was once the Grecian nation, were, in all probability, never uttered. The King must be fully aware that Greece has neither financial nor moral credit to enlist in her favor the sympathies of the world, *and to enable her to provoke a collision with the Ottoman Empire.* The only matter of uncertainty is to what extent that young Monarch may be able to control the impetuosity of his subjects, as it seems that Greeks from King GEORGE's kingdom have been at the head of the Cretan insurgents from the outset, and the Turks complain now that 7,000 muskets with ammunition have been conveyed to Crete from the Greek harbor of Syra. Notwithstanding those petty causes of dissension, we do dot *as yet* feel inclined to believe in the possibility of any *serious misunderstanding between the Courts of Athens and Constantinople*, nor do we apprehend any imminent solution of that most puzzling of human problems, the Eastern question. *Inevitable as that solution may be, and at no distant period, it will always be wise to put it off as long as possible.* There are few men at the present day at a loss how to put a proper value on the respective merits of Greek and Turk, and as to every subject of dispute between them. The question is no longer one of justice, but of expediency; not of sympathy, but of policy. There is little doubt *as to the days of the Turkish Empire in Europe being numbered*; but it is not quite clear as yet how the gap left by the expulsion of the Moslem is to be filled up. It is not King GEORGE, nor any man at the head of the Greek nation, who will be readily trusted with the guardianship of the Straits. *There are none of the Powers of Europe prepared to face that terrible Eastern question at the present moment.* It is very questionable whether they will ever attempt to make ready for it. It is sure to break upon them of a sudden. However long looked forward to, it will always take the world by surprise. The fact is, *the settlement of that question involves a grave general European catastrophe.* The question admits of no pacific or diplomatic solution. It will have to be referred to the *ultima ratio*. Can it be matter of wonder if statesmen show the utmost anxiety to ward off the evil moment? "*Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,*" they say. "*The deluge is sure to come—and let it; only not in our time.*"

FRANCE.

Napoleon at Biarritz—Some Account of the Place—His Majesty's Reception.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BIARRITZ, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866.

The Emperor arrived here this afternoon at 3:35. The visit had been so often announced, and so often postponed for the last few weeks, that people began to doubt whether it would take place at all; and, indeed, whether it was ever seriously contemplated during the present season, which is already far advanced. His Majesty's recent illness and the many cares and anxieties which have lately pressed upon him sufficiently account for the delay without the necessity of seeking any other cause. It was, however, formally made known here this morning by proclamation from the Mayor of Biarritz, as well as by beat of drum, to the general satisfaction, that the Emperor would be at the Imperial residence this afternoon. He left Paris at 11 o'clock last night, and arrived at the Bayonne station at 3, doing the journey in sixteen hours, the same as the express train. There are two ways of proceeding to Biarritz from Bayonne—by the railroad, which goes directly to the Spanish frontier, and by the old coach road to the same, both through a charming country. By the former you get to the Biarritz station in twelve or fifteen minutes, where omnibuses, caleches, &c., are in waiting to take up the passengers and bring them in about ten minutes to this now far-famed bathing place. By the latter crowds of vehicles of every size and form from the stately *char-à-banc*, with its fine horses, to the small, low pony carriage of basket-work, (known as *paniers-à-salade*,) whirl you off in twenty minutes to the end of your journey. The rapidity with which Biarritz is expanding may be judged by the fact that forty-five new and handsome houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors within the last twelve months, and there is every prospect of an increase. I must add that Biarritz boasts, too, of a newspaper published three times a week during the season, which is of four months.

Before Biarritz was directly connected by rail with Bayonne, the Emperor used to go by the old coach road to Spain, but since then, and to avoid the necessity of changing carriages, by rail. In the expectation that His Majesty would continue by rail without getting out at the faubourg of St. Esprit, a handsome canopy of crimson cloth and a carpeted platform were erected at the station for his reception, and triumphal arches on the bit of road leading from it to Biarritz. The Emperor, however, is partial to taking people by surprise, and on this occasion he got out at St. Esprit, where the carriages just arrived in time, and he and the persons in attendance, including the Commissary of Police attached to his person, drove along the old road, and arrived at the residence precisely at 3:35, the hour indicated. Except a few small detachments of mounted gendarmes stationed between the village of Anglet, where the road branches off to Biarritz, midway between it and Bayonne, there was no military display. The proclamation posted up early in the morning from the Mayor of Biarritz, announcing to the public the Emperor's approaching arrival, suggested an enthusiastic reception, but recommended that as his Majesty was coming to Biarritz for complete repose it would be well not to trouble him during his stay by any indiscreet demonstrations. The recommendation of the worthy functionary, who is at the same time Mayor and Doctor of the town, was complied with even from the outset, for the demonstrations were by no means unnecessarily noisy or indiscreet. The Emperor looked pale and tired, which is not to be wondered at, considering his recent illness and the weighty cares and anxieties pressing on his mind for some months past. Crowds of people were assembled outside the gates of the chateau, and saluted him quietly but respectfully as he passed. A few minutes after he alighted from his carriage he appeared on the terrace, and seemed to inhale with delight the pure air of the ocean and the mountains, which, it is hoped, will soon reëstablish him in health. The weather was lovely. The houses of Biarritz were decorated with flags, and the illuminations were general after nightfall.

There are crowds of strangers here. Many Russians and Spaniards, some Americans, and a sprinkling of English. Among the persons of note is Marshal O'DONNELL, late Prime Minister of Spain. It is not true, as some of the French papers have stated, that the Marshal has taken a house at Pau for the Winter. He intends spending the Winter in Paris, unless something extraordinary occurs to call him back to Spain.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

Paris (Sept. 25,) Correspondence of the London Times.

It seems probable that the reorganization of the French army will consist chiefly in the extension of the time of service from seven years to ten—six of them under the colors and four in reserve. It is calculated that this will give an effective force, when required, of quite 900,000 men—some say nearly a million—and it is supposed that would suffice, even if the Eastern question were to come up, seriously and for the last time, within two years from this date.

The Death of Count Baciocchi at Paris.

Paris (Sept. 25,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Count BACIOCCHI died on Sunday night, at the age of 63. He was the son of Count FRANCIS BACIOCCHI, Colonel of the Noble Guards of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, ELIZA BONAPARTE, who was married to Prince BACIOCCHI, his relation. He was a Senator, first Chamberlain of the Emperor, Superintendent-General of theatres, grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and decorated with most of the European orders. He had no less than eighteen grand cordons. From a biographical sketch of him in *La France* of last night I make the following curious extracts:

"The Empress gave him many proofs of affection, and recently, before her departure from Biarritz, she paid him a last visit. He wept, he who was little apt to weep, when the sovereign and the young Empress, with touching effusions, pressed him in their arms. He wept again when relating it to his doctor. On the morrow of that visit the Empress, by an act of unexampled favor, sent to him to keep his room as long as his illness should last—as she had kept it in hers at the moment of the birth of the Imperial Prince—a jewel which is assuredly the most precious of the Crown of France. This is a reliquary, the skillful work of FROMENT MEURICE, in which is seen a piece of the swaddling clothes of Jesus Christ, a bit of the Virgin's veil, a bit of St. John the Baptist's winding-sheet, and in the middle, suspended in the manner of a pendulum, CHARLEMAGNE's talisman which the magistrates of Aix-la-Chapelle gave to NAPOLEON I.; finally, a fragment of the bone of the great CARLOVINGIAN's right arm. The talisman, of the dimensions of a 5-franc piece, is formed of an *aqua marina*, which contains, and through which one perceives, two fragments of the true Cross, themselves crucially disposed. The letter which accompanied the reliquary, and which the Count showed only to a few privileged friends, is a monument of fervent piety and of lofty reason, in the most elevated form, worthy of an Empress of the French."

According to the Count's wish, no funeral honors will be done him in Paris; he is to be buried in a patrimonial chapel at Ajaccio, his birthplace.

SPAIN.

Military Executions—The Most Odious Forms of Tyranny Revived.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

If very little has been heard of Spain since the wholesale military executions last Summer, it would, upon the other hand, be extremely erroneous on that account to suppose that things are going on satisfactorily in that unfortunate country. Spain was probably never worse governed or more suffering than at the present time. Happening to know, through private channels, that this has for some time been the state of affairs, I have been surprised not to read complaints in the public Press—not in Spanish journals, for they are completely crushed, but in the correspondence of foreign papers. There are no more newspapers in Spain except those in the pay of the Government, and it appears that means are taken to prevent the truth becoming known abroad through foreign pens. A short extract from a Madrid letter, published in the *Siècle*, exposes the system adopted. In 1854 the plan was to stop all the letters in the post, and as the Madrid telegraphic agency was at the beck of the Government of the day, the most mendacious statements were spread all over Spain and throughout Europe, and the general insurrection was staved off for nearly three weeks after the outbreak of O'DONNELL and the Vicalvarists. The tactics of Messrs. NARVAEZ, GONZALES BRAVO, and accomplices are different. They expel the correspondents unless these allow themselves to be intimidated into suppressing the truth. The writer of the letter that has found its way into the *Siècle* explains the mystery of various letters that have lately excited my astonishment by presenting a highly favorable view of the condition, social, political and financial, of the Spanish nation at the present time. Referring to a well-known Belgian journal, the *Siècle's* correspondent remarks that the short communications from Madrid it has lately published have proceeded from the Ministry of the Interior, and especially from that of Finance, where they are stereotyped for the use of foreign journalists and the better information of the public. Thus, in a recent number of that journal it was declared that the situation of affairs was assuming stability, that the tax-payers were eagerly paying their quota in advance, and that all was quiet and well in the country. The truth is that the country is ground down by the *most odious tyranny ever witnessed even in Spain since the abolition of the Inquisition.* People are arrested on mere suspicion, imprisoned because their opinions are known to be unfavorable to the Government, and transported without trial.

"Yesterday, (Sept. 14,)" says a letter, "seventeen persons were taken away during the night, and their families know not in what direction will sail the vessel on which they are embarked. The crime of most of them is that they collected money for some proscribed persons, their relations and friends."

The following trait of barbarous cruelty is worthy of the very worst days of absolutist reaction in Spain:

"A retired Captain, named VENTURA, was arrested with thirty other persons, who were transported to the Philippines. His wife, having learned at Madrid that her husband was menaced with death, went to Barcelona to see him, but she was not allowed to do so, and was arrested the very day he was shot. They sent her to Madrid, escorted by a gendarme, and she is there in prison, awaiting her transfer to a convict settlement."

The evil in Spain comes from the highest quarter. The Queen knows perfectly well that those men are whom she has allowed to come into power, and to tyrannize over and torture a people whose loyalty she has done so little to merit. There are two sections of the Liberal Opposition in Spain, one would be content to establish a Government which should govern honestly and constitutionally, while the other aims at no less than the uprooting and expulsion of the Bourbon dynasty. And this latter section grows and gathers strength until it will end by absorbing the other. Things in Spain are a great deal too bad to last, *and when the great convulsion does come, the last Bourbon Sovereign who still reigns in Europe, will join the exiled band of her dethroned relatives.*

ENGLAND.

Reform Meeting at Liverpool.

A great reform demonstration, attended by several thousand persons, was held in Liverpool on Saturday. MR. E. GLADSTONE presided, and MR. BEALES, who received a perfect ovation from the meeting, was also present. The most influential local leaders of the Liberal party took part in the proceedings, and although some attempts at disturbance were made by a few Tories, the resolutions were carried with great enthusiasm and unanimity.

Reform Meeting at Manchester.

The *Times* of Tuesday, Sept. 25, says: "It would be difficult to form even an appropriate estimate of the numbers present at the Manchester reform demonstration. Perhaps at no period of the meeting were there more than 80,000 to 100,000 in the square at once, but Liverpool Road, Deansgate, Gartside-street and other approaches were constantly filled with people for upward of two hours, going and returning, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the total number present at various times did not fall much short of 200,000. MR. BRIGHT was present and made a speech, which lasted an hour, and was most enthusiastically cheered."

GERMANY,

The Dispossessed Princes—Advantages of the Annexations.

From the London Times, Sept. 25.

The loss of sovereign power, however limited by a narrow territory and a precarious independence, may, no doubt, appear irreparable to those who have known its charms by long enjoyment. We should otherwise look upon the fate of most German Monarchs retired from business as anything but deplorable, seeing what splendid fortunes they can still make out of the mere wreck of their royal greatness. How easy they find it to buy castles and estates in their land of refuge, and what large pensions they contrive to eke out of the mere crumbs of their late civil lists! Why, the Elector of Hesse not only has secured an income of $600,000 and two of his most splendid domains, but he even has the free choice of a residence in any part of his former Electorate, with the exception of the City of Cassel, and will probably live all the more easily at peace with his late subjects, as he has now lost the power to work them mischief. We have been most unjustly reproached with having withheld our sympathy from the fallen House of the Guelphs of Hanover. With them, and with all their royal brethren, we have certainly not been chary of our condolences, but we cannot find it in our hearts to bewail the fate of their subjects, for we think the amalgamation of the different tribes of one and the same race into a great and powerful nation so very great a blessing as to counterbalance any such loss as the decline of a mere third or fourth rate capital, or the remnant of the corrupting influence of the patronage of a petty Government. And, after all, it is impossible to deny that those petty States stood in the way of human progress. The first act of the Prussian Government, on getting possession of Hanover, is that of building the bridge on the Elbe between Hamburg and Harburg, an enterprise against which the Court of Hanover set its heart to the last. The fall of that kingdom, however bitterly it may be felt by the Hanoverians themselves, has, we hear, given the greatest satisfaction to the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen, whose commerce had been hampered by all manner of vexatious restrictions of the Hanoverian Government, bent on the impracticable scheme of favoring the trade of Harburg and Geestemunde. The same hindrances were by the same Government thrown into the way of many railway companies from a selfish desire to secure a monopoly in behalf of its own lines. Nothing is more common, indeed, than to find narrow views within narrow boundaries. We had occasion not long ago to advert to the long and insuperable opposition which the undertaking of a railway across the Helvetian Alps met with from the jealousy and selfishness of the small Swiss Cantons, Ticino, Uri and the Grisons. Nothing is further from our thoughts than the wish that these small States should be punished for their illiberality by extinction. Only they should live and let live, and take a hint from Hanover, from Hesse, and their neighbors, which have probably only came to their end because their existence had no longer an object, and the world could get on better without than with them.

ITALY.

The Revolt in Sicily.

Paris (Sept. 25,) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Italian papers are so eager to put the best coloring on the revolt in Sicily that some of them run into absurdities. The *Italie* declares that the retrograde party has not had the courage boldly to raise its own banner, lest the sight of it should unite all Italy against it, and that, although the insurgents shouted for the Republic, it would be unjust to accuse the Democratic Party of having taken share in these disorders. "At most a few men of exaggerated opinions and with a natural taste for anarchy," &c. In short the one party was not there, and the other did not dare show itself. Nevertheless, there are certain facts which not all the optimism of the *Italie* can conceal, and one of the most striking, as a proof of serious discontent in Sicily, is that a city of 200,000 inhabitants, with a garrison of 1,500 men, allowed itself to be taken possession of by 2,000 or 3,000 armed brigands; whereas, if the National Guard had shown any spirit and stood by the regulars, the attempt must have been defeated. The telegraph informs us that the affair is over for the present, but Sicily is likely long to give much trouble to the Italian Government.

CANDIA.

The Mediterranean Question.

The *Patrie* states that there are at the present time three American vessels at Candia. The same journal publishes an article under the heading "The Mediterranean Question," in which the writer, grounding his argument upon the presence of American ships at Candia, and British ships at Sicily, draws the conclusion that the question at issue is more a Mediterranean than an Eastern question.

The article continues thus:

"Let us not lose ourselves in the intricacies of the Eastern question. Let us confront this legion of political and commercial interests, which have been created from the first by the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. These are the interests at stake at the present day, and if France, Italy and Austria understand this fact, and if Spain reflects upon it with them, the Mediterranean Powers will be equal to the emergency. We will state more, should the present movement not prove abortive by the prompt pacification of Sicily and the maintenance of the European treaties in the Island of Candia."

CANADA.

Gov. Gordon and Suite at Toronto—The Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Lieut.-Gov. GORDON and suite, of New-Brunswick, arrived here to-day.

The Canadian Confederation Commissioners are preparing to leave for England.

The Fenian trials excite little interest.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations on the Montana Route—A Battle, and Five Indians Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Monday, Oct. 8.

Advices from Fort Phil. Kearney, of Sept. 25, state that the Indians are still committing depredations on the new route to Montana. On the 22d they drove off ninety head of cattle belonging to Contractor CHANDLER. Troops started in pursuit, overtook and killed five Indians and one white man, and wounded sixteen. Our loss was one wounded.

The stock was recovered. GRULL's contract train, returning from Fort Smith, was constantly harassed. GRULL's two wagons in advance were burned, and [illegible]

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER

Profound Sorrow Excited by the Calamity.

Telegram from the Purser of the Vessel.

Names of Sixteen of the Survivors.

Particulars of the Calamity Still Unknown.

Statements For and Against the Seaworthiness of the Vessel.

Since the loss of the *Arctic*, of the Collins line, by collision with the *Vesta* in mid ocean, no calamity at sea has so thrilled the hearts of the people of this City as the wreck of the steamer *Evening Star*. The disaster is the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere, on 'Change, in the streets, in the counting-houses, and in the homes of every feeling heart to which the sad news came yesterday morning. The fact that the majority of the ill-fated passengers were unprotected women intensifies the feeling throughout the City, nor is the picture of the drowning people less harrowing, if it be true, as it is rumored, that many among them were the victims of a wicked life.

The scenes around the office of the Company at No. 5 Bowling-green during the day were often of a most painful nature. Men, with pale and anxious faces, crowded the place from an early hour, and the stream of inquirers at the office all day was incessant. Women, young and old, mothers and daughters and sisters of the lost at sea, lingered around the building all day, with eyes red with weeping for their loss, yet hopeful still that some new telegram might bring them better news.

Yesterday morning the Treasurer of the New-York Mail Steamship Company received the following telegram from the Purser of the unfortunate steamer *Evening Star*:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

R. J. Hibbard, Treasurer New-York Mail Steamship Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York:

The *Evening Star* went down on the morning of the 3d inst. in a hurricane. Sixteen persons only are known to be saved. No women are among them. Ten in one party arrived here on board a schooner yesterday.

Robert Finger, W. H. Harris, Edward Larner, John Long, Frederick Shaffer, George Smith, John Powers, Dennis Garrison, Howland Stephens. All suffering, but wants being relieved. Expect to leave for New-York to-morrow. I have telegraphed New-Orleans.

E. S. ALLEN,
Purser *Evening Star*.

To this dispatch Mr. HIBBARD, who transmits the telegram, adds:

"It is hoped that others than those above mentioned were saved, as she had six large metallic lifeboats."

Among the passengers by the ill-fated vessel were fifty-nine members of PAUL ALTHAEA'S French opera troup, passengers here by the *Ville de Paris*, which arrived a short time before the sailing of the *Evening Star*. DR. SPAULDING'S Circus company, thirty persons in number, was also on board.

It is also known that there were on board from seventy-five to a hundred prostitutes, who annually migrate from New-York to Southern cities, remaining in the North during the hot weather, and regularly returning to the warmer climates in the Winter. The great crowd of these women on the vessel accounts for the singularly large number of female names.

We printed a complete list of cabin passengers yesterday. The list of the crew is as follows:

Wm. Knapp, Captain.
David Burr, mate.
Wm. Goldie, second mate.
Thomas Fitzpatrick, boatswain.
E. L. Allen, purser.
Frank Gill, seaman.
Chas. Spencer, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Lewis Jago, seaman.
James Howe, seaman.
John Hogan, seaman.
F. Groge, seaman.
Thos. Higgins, seaman.
John Campbell, seaman.
Geo. Smith, seaman.
Mathew Golder, seaman.
John Dempsey, seaman.
Patrick Sutherwood, mess boy.
Robert Finger, engineer.
L. Finger, first assistant engineer.
Andrew McMahon, second assistant engineer.
John Lang, water-tender.
John H. Cole, water-tender.
James P. Russell, water-tender.
Samuel Duffy, fireman.
Frank Meercham, fireman.
Wm. Sempsey, fireman.
Wm. Rogers, fireman.
Patrick Garey, fireman.
Jno. Cavanah, fireman.
Gustay Aclone, coal-passer.

Frederick Schaffer, coal passer.
Jno. Schaffer, coal-passer.
Geo. Newman, coal-passer.
Wm. Sterling, coal-passer.
Frank Andersack, coal-passer.
Thos. Ryan, coal-passer.
Frank Miller, coal-passer.
Henry Heron, coal-passer.
Geo. Lawler, messman.
David Bailey, steward.
P. Lee, second steward.
Mary Hazzle, cook.
John Wynkoop, cook.
John Perry, second cook.
Wm. Roberts, third cook.
Jas. Fitzpatrick, pastry cook.
Wm. Jones, pantry man.
Wm. Driscoll, second pantry man.
Simeon Fanning, porter.
August Gesselhurst, storekeeper.
M. Brett, butcher.
Mathew Graham, waiter.
Dennis Gannon, waiter.
Wm. Lawrence, waiter.
Ed. Potter, waiter.
Edward Treveain, waiter.
Henry Vaughan, waiter.
John Haywood, waiter.
Dennis Graham, waiter.
Isaac Cox, waiter.
Renald Stevens, waiter.
Chauncey Mason, steerage steward.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT AS TO THE QUALITY AND CONDITION OF THE VESSEL.

From the Company we received a printed description of the *Evening Star*, which we condense as follows;

The hull was built by Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., of New-York, and was of the following dimensions: Length at the light load line, 266 feet; length on deck (Custom-house measure,) 273 feet; length over all, 283 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet; tonnage (Custom-house measure,) 2,022 65-95; carpenter's measure, 2,147 tons. Her timbers were mainly white oak and white and yellow pine, and the guarantee that they were put properly together is in the well-established name of the firm above-mentioned.

The space occupied by the engine, boilers and coal-bunkers, below the main deck, was inclosed by water-tight bulkheads, running from the floor of the ship to the top of the main deck beams, and forward and aft of this inclosed engine space, were the orlop decks. The space above and below the orlop decks was occupied exclusively by cargo.

THE ENGINE

was constructed by the Morgan Iron Works, was a single beam engine, with cylinder 80 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston. The water wheels were 38 feet in diameter. The engine was a superior one in all its parts, being of extra strength and size, and considered fully capable to perform the most severe labors at times required in ocean service, without strain or injury to any part of it.

The boilers were constructed at the Allaire Works, and were of the kind known as tubular boilers. The two boilers, contained a heating surface of 6,786 square feet, with the addition of two blowers when an increased supply of steam was required. There were also two engines used for hoisting cargo, and an independent boiler to supply this engine with steam, and at the same time to work two powerful steam-pumps with which she was furnished.

Having thus placed before our readers the Company's statement as to the qualities of their vessel, we subjoin a communication which we have received on the subject, which differs materially in its description of the *Evening Star*:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order that the public may be possessed of certain facts in connection with the ill-fated *Evening Star*, of whose foundering we read in to-day's papers, that they would not be likely to get, at present, from official sources, and be thereby enabled to judge whether the lives of three hundred persons have been sacrificed to the fury of the elements without blame or collusion on the part of the ship's owners or managers, I would thank you to reproduce a "card," published last January in the New-Orleans *Times*, and which was forwarded to certain New-York journals for publication, but which did not appear.

I think reasonable men will find in that statement sufficient evidence that nearly a year ago the *Evening Star* was not a fit vessel to freight with human lives, and that the managers of the Star Line Company were recklessly at fault in sending her on such a venture.

However severe the recent gale, it could hardly have exceeded in fury and duration that of January last, which the oldest seamen characterized as the most violent within their recollection, and from which she escaped, a terrible sufferer, only by Divine interposition. Never was a ship sent to sea less prepared for the exigencies of an ocean voyage than was the *Evening Star* on that occasion, and scarcely ever did a ship reach port more strained and injured every way than did she.

Every allegation in that card was true and less severe than the facts warranted, and no denial was ever made by the Company. Not a single passenger would ever again have trusted his life to her safe keeping, and all felt that they owed their existence to other than human agencies.

A reference to the names appended to the "card" will show the character of those passengers, and whether their statement is entitled to belief. One passenger—whose name, for prudential reasons, did not appear thereto, as he was a heavy stockholder in the Company—declared frequently to the writer that he would never again venture to sea in that vessel, and actually returned in an opposition steamer. Capt. WIMPENNY, who left New-York in command, and whose life was sacrificed on the voyage, himself declared several times after leaving port, that he had vainly remonstrated with the managers against sending this ship to sea as she was sent, and that he would never again take her out.

Her machinery was then defective, and she was badly strained and sprung every way.

No wonder that nearly a year subsequently she succumbed to the elements.

Such a fate was predicted for her by nearly every passenger, and the wonder is that the prediction was not accepted and acted on by the traveling public.

The *Evening Star* may rate on the books as an "A 1" ship, and yet any one familiar with the subject knows *how* thoroughly the periodical inspections are conducted, can readily comprehend that the *Evening Star* may or may not have come up to her official character.

It was frequently asserted during the voyage alluded to, by officers of the ship, that her engine was taken from a Lake Erie steamboat, and I have never heard the statement contradicted; and, unless her boilers had been replaced since January, they were assuredly defective.

The most rigid care and supervision cannot always save ships from disaster, and yet an ordinary regard for human life does frequently, and ought always to prevent unnecessary sacrifice thereof.

Have not the friends and families of the 300 lives engulphed in the remorseless deep a right to ask if the absence of a due consideration, on the part of somebody, for the safety of those lives, had not some part in the fearful disaster?

S.

The card referred to, published in the New-Orleans *Times*, January last:

A CARD.

At a meeting of the passengers of the *Evening Star*, held on board of that vessel on the 17th inst., the following was ordered to be published:

The undersigned, cabin passengers on board the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Evening Star*, on her last trip from New-York to New-Orleans, beg leave to call the attention of the traveling public to the following statement:

The *Evening Star* left New-York on the 6th of January—the most inclement and hazardous season for an ocean passage—freighted to her full registered capacity—every foot of available space being packed, and even the passengers' baggage consigned to the hurricane deck, where it was constantly exposed to the elements and liable to be washed overboard—in order to convert the baggage room into a receptacle for more lucrative freight.

That the vessel was loaded in such manner as to entirely preclude the comfort and convenience of the passengers—the saloon decks being stowed with onions and other offensive matter, that filled the saloon and entire ship with the most disagreeable odors—and so high as to almost entirely bar the light from the staterooms.

That in the opinion of several competent and practical machinists and engineers—passengers on board the ship—and from the palpable defective working of the machinery, the engine and boilers were in no condition to warrant the vessel in putting to sea at any season and with the light at cargo.

That before leaving port, the condensers were entirely out of order, and that on the second day out the boilers' connecting pipes sprung aleak, and the vessel thereby became disabled, and before the termination of the voyage rendered nearly powerless to proceed without assistance.

That owing to the said over-loading of the ship and defects of the machinery, the staterooms and saloons were, during the greater part of the passage, flooded with water, and the passengers thereby put to the greatest inconvenience and discomfort.

That with a large passenger list, including nearly 200 Government troops and their officers, no surgeon was provided to meet the ordinary emergencies of human life, and that the passengers, as well as the ship's crew, were dependent on a fellow passenger, Surgeon H. E. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., who, during the whole voyage, and particularly in the hour of calamity, kindly volunteered his services and entitled himself to the gratitude of all on board.

That the ship was sent to sea with an inadequate supply of water, to the great discomfort of the passengers and the peril of the ship; the soldiers, who had for three days been put on short allowance, having threatened to take possession of the tanks, and having been prevented from executing their threat only by the prompt action of their commanding officers.

That the ship was provided with only two cartridges; that her officers were forced, in the hour of peril, to resort to the troops for powder to fire signal guns.

That she had an entirely insufficient crew, and that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to work her, had it not been for the accidental presence of eight "stowaways," who did valiant, if compulsory, service.

That she had nominally six lifeboats on board, but really four, (two being utterly worthless,) and those incapable of holding one quarter of her passengers.

That the passengers entertain the sincerest regret at the untimely death of Capt. WIMPENNY, who met his fate in the too faithful discharge of duty, after heroic efforts to save his vessel and the lives of his passengers, in the terrible gale against which she struggled for more than fifty hours, and which, in consequence of the excess of freight, and of the defects stated, demolished her wheelhouses and drove her hundreds of miles out of her course,—and that they regard Capt. WIMPENNY as a martyr to the inhuman policy and contemptible penuriousness of a Company whose charges are one-half more than those of other respectable lines, and one-third more than those of any other Company.

That they feel a real pleasure in certifying to the uniform courtesy of all the officers of the *Evening Star*; and that their thanks are specially due to Purser ALLEN, for his indefatigable efforts to remedy and alleviate their discomforts.

That they desire to tender to first officer Mr. WM. McCLOIN their hearty indorsement of his course in the conduct of the ship after he was called by the accident to Capt. WAMPENNY to take charge of her, and their sincere acknowledgments for his unceasing and unwearied efforts (although himself seriously injured by the same accident which disabled Capt. WIMPENNY) to protect their lives and bring the ship to port.

That they regard him as a man of unpretending but real merit, and as a thoroughly efficient navigator and commander.

Finally, that they cannot avoid censuring, in the severest and most unequivocal terms, the entire conduct of the Star Line Company, which they characterize as inhuman in the extreme.

On board the *Evening Star*, Jan. 17, 1866.

Signed: Thomas Mullett, G. M. Brayton, Captain U. S. A.; C. A. Burgess, Jr., P. T. Swaine, Major U. S. A.; H. J. Adams, F. J. Metcalfe, Henry Metcalfe, Cadet U. S. Military Academy; Horace Jewett, Brevet Major U. S. A.; W. H. Ames, J. D. W. Sherman, S. A. Hayden, R. Meyer, W. H. Lord, O. H. Wales, Oscar Hobin, Anodie Sarcade, Miss E. M. Hawkins, Mrs. H. R. Hawkins, Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Mrs. M. H. Mannken, J. H. Scott, Chas. W. Stevens, J. Mason Everett, J. F. Eastman, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Samuel R. Honey, Captain U. S. A.; Ira P. Wood, A. Mann Low, D. Michel, W. E. Kennedy, W. Mathews, H. E. Williams, Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.; S. E. Woodward, Brevet Major U. S. A.; Archd. Edmiston, Eugene Estavard, John Murta, Mrs. Col. K. C. Duryea, Mrs. J. Mason Everett, Mrs. H. S. Adams.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Names of Passengers and Crew Known to be Saved.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The following additional particulars of the loss of the steamer *Evening Star* are from the Savannah *News* of this morning, and embrace the latest details of the disaster:

"The steamer *Evening Star* on the 2d inst. encountered a severe gale, which commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when she was 180 miles east of Tybee Island. After weathering the storm some seventeen hours, she foundered at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, with 270 souls on board. Only seventeen persons are known to have been saved.

It seems that there were only three or four lifeboats on board, in one of which the Chief-Engineer, the Purser, six of the crew and two passengers succeeded, after capsizing several times, in keeping afloat until they were picked up by the Norwegian bark *Fleetwing*, from which they were transferred to the schooner *S. J. Waring*, and arrived here last evening.

The following is the list of those saved on the Purser's boat:

Robert Finger, Chief-Engineer.
Ellery S. Allen, Purser.
John Lang, water-tender.
Frederic Shaffer, coal-passer.
George Smith, seaman.
John Powers, seaman.
Dennis Gannon, waiter.
Rowland Stevens, waiter.
Edward Larner, passenger.
S. H. Harris, passenger.

A second boat took sixteen persons from the steamer, among whom were the Captain and Third Mate. This boat was capsized twelve or fifteen times. The Captain was lost on the fourth time. This boat arrived at Fernandina on Sunday morning with six persons and two dead bodies on board.

Only one passenger was saved in the Third Mate's boat. His name is FRANK GERARD, whose residence is at No. 51 Bond-street, Brooklyn.

The following are the names of the survivors in this boat:

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Third Mate.
John Dempey, seaman.
John Campbell, seaman.
James Howe, seaman.
Chancellor Mason, steerage steward.
Frank Gerard, passenger.

Among the passengers were the members of an Italian opera troupe, and a number of women and children, none of whom are reported saved.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. An Historical Romance. By L. MUHLBACH, author of "Joseph II. and His Court." Translated from the German by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her daughters. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The Germans are neither novel readers nor novel writers, using these terms in their general acceptation. Men and women of that nationality are too phlegmatic to be stirred as Frenchmen, Americans, or even Englishmen may be by fictitious delineations, and they would give up reading in sheer disgust if they should be called on to keep pace with VICTOR HUGO, BALZAC, or even DICKENS. The very mental characteristics which unfit them for properly appreciating what is strictly termed "light literature," prepare them to enjoy the historical novel, as this possesses a sufficient basis of fact to give an air of reality to the incidents which it weaves together. Still, even this mania for facts which possesses his countrymen does not prevent Herr MUHLBACH from wandering occasionally from the record in his delineations of character. Thus in this work the old King Frederick William is persistently represented as possessed of hardly a single attribute of humanity. That he was brutal enough the world knows, but it is certain that his life was not crowded with such cruelties and grossness as are here narrated. On the other hand, a true record of the everyday life of Frederick the Great would not make him out the hero who moves through these pages with such solemn and stately dignity. Father and son were alike men, and if one had more than his share of coarseness, and the other more than his proportion of the finer qualities of humanity, there must have been times in the life of the father when his sternness would relax, and also in that of the son when his weaknesses would be developed. In spite of these partialities and prejudices the work displays an intimate acquaintance with the period in which the scene is laid, and much skill is exhibited in grouping together the prominent characters of the time. The long-suffering constancy of Queen ELIZABETH is very touchingly portrayed, and the episodes of court intrigue are opposed quite effectively to the instances of direct honesty and true affection which are found even in court life. On the whole the story is one of the best historical novels lately published, and it has been rendered into English quite satisfactorily, although occasional inaccuracies may be detected which a more careful revision would have remedied.

BALLADS, LYRICS AND HYMNS. By ALICE CARY. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Twenty years ago Miss ALICE CARY was introduced to the public through the columns of the *National Era*, of which Mr. J. G. WHITTIER was then associate editor. Since that time her name has been constantly before the public, and she has drawn around herself a circle of firm friends and warm admirers, who will doubtless be surprised to see what a substantial volume her poetical contributions to our periodical literature make, now that they are gathered together and published in book form. The "Apology," which prefaces the volume, is addressed to the "Spirit of Song," and it reads as follows:

O, ever true and comfortable mate,
For whom my love outwore the fleeting red
Of my young cheeks, nor did one jot abate,
I pray thee now, as by a dying bed,
Wait yet a little longer! Hear me tell
How much my will transcends my feeble powers:
As one with blind eyes feeling out in flowers
Their tender hues, or with no skill to spell
His poor, poor name, but only makes his mark,
And guesses at the sun shine in the dark;
So I have been. A sense of things divine
Lying abroad above the little things I knew,
The while I made my poems for a sign
Of the great melodies I felt were true.
Pray thee accept my sad apology,
Sweet master, mending, as we go along,
My homely fortunes with a thread of song,
That all my years harmoniously may run;
Less by the tasks accomplished judging me,
Than by the better things I would have done.
I would not lose thy gracious company
Out of my house and heart for all the good
Besides, that ever comes to womanhood,—
And this is much: I know what I resign,
But at that great price I would have thee mine.

Miss CARY's characteristics are so well defined and her place as a poetess is so clearly established that it is altogether useless to discuss her defects or to offer any extended criticism upon her productions. Feeling herself incapable of any sustained flight she modestly confines herself to ballads, hymns, lyrics and poetical fancies less formally expressed and many of these are entitled to rank with the best productions of American poetesses. Scores of the pieces in this volume will be recognized as having done their duty in times gone by in the poet's corner of innumerable journals. FENN, HOCHSTEIN, HERRICK, BELLOWS, WM. HART, LAUNT THOMPSON, J. G. BROWN with other eminent artists have contributed to this volume a number of illustrations, which, with a few exceptions, have been very well engraved and printed. A truthful steel engraving of Miss CARY forms the frontispiece to the volume. Tinted paper and the exquisite typography of the Riverside press make the book one of the handsomest lately issued. It will doubtless be in demand as a gift work during the holiday season now not so far off.

WHO BREAKS, PAYS. By the author of "Cousin Stella," "Skirmishing," &c. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

Generally speaking, the one who breaks does not pay, but then it depends very much on what is fractured. If it is, as in this case, a promise to marry that is broken, or if that novel part of the human anatomy known as the heart gives way under some unusual pressure, it is but reasonable that the one who is responsible for the disaster should bear the principal part of the expense; and that is just what this story, which has for its motto and title the Italian proverb *Chi Rompe-paga*, endeavors to show. Giuliani, an Italian refugee of noble birth, living in Paris, falls in love with Lilla Trufton, an English girl, of exquisite beauty, and for some time she deludes herself with the idea that she returns his passion. Her affections, however, are not so firmly fixed as to prevent her from transfering them readily to Sir Frederick Ponsonby; but the discovery of an intrigue which he had been carrying on even up to the day of his marriage provokes the young wife to a rupture with him, and the newly-wedded pair separate for a twelvemonth. The result of this estrangement must be learned from the book itself. The story is told with great vivacity and spirit, but it is marred throughout by exaggerations, and especially in the *denouément* of the plot, which is unnecessarily abrupt and altogether unnatural—so palpably improbable, in fact, as almost to convince the reader that the proverb upon which the book is based is false. This same story, by the way, was several years ago submitted to American readers.

TREASURES FROM THE PROSE WRITINGS OF JOHN MILTON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN MILTON. By W. CARLOS MARTYN. New-York: American Tract Society.

Every effort to popularize the prose writings of MILTON, and to familiarize the public with them, deserves cordial indorsement. The multitude regard MILTON chiefly as a poet, and where one knows him as the author of the *Areopagitica*, the *Eikonoklastes*, or the *Defence of the People of England*, twenty think of him only in connection with *Paradise Lost*. But his prose productions were really the fruits of his life labor; they contain great truths, enforced with a vigor of thought and an eloquence of expression possessed by no other writer, and they are as well worthy a careful reading now as when they were first written, for the same principles that were brought into antagonism in England two centuries ago, are now in conflict here, and many of the passages in this volume read as if they might have been written but a few days since, so applicable are they to the present state of affairs. Mr. FAYETTE HURD, the editor, has done his work with a degree of judgment which shows him to be an appreciative student of MILTON, and the publishers have paid W[illegible] a delicate compliment in dedicating the volume to him.

Still another proof that our knowledge of MILTON as a statesman and as a man, is felt to be deficient, is given in the production by the American Tract Society of a brief history of his career. This biography confines itself strictly to an account of his life, the facts of which it groups together succinctly and therefore in a form that will make it acceptable to many who may wish to know more of the man than his name.

OREGON AND ELDORADO; OR, ROMANCE OF THE RIVERS. By THOMAS BULFINCH, author of "The Age of Fable," &c. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

What man of middle age does not remember the absorbing interest with which, when a boy, he read the journals of LEWIS and CLARKE, narrating their experiences and adventures while exploring our Western territory. Mr. BULFINCH, as his *Age of Fable* showed, possesses a remarkable faculty for interesting while he instructs the young, and he employs it with practical effect in this vivid rehearsal of the earlier explorations west of the Rocky Mountains. His relationship with some of those who were directly engaged in these expeditions, especially those first sent out, chiefly for the purpose of trading with the tribes upon the Pacific coast has given him some facts not generally known, which make his record historically valuable. There is nothing new in that part of the work which is devoted to an account of the expeditions sent out after the discovery and conquest of Mexico and Peru in search of the fabled El Dorado, but the story of the adventures of OVELLANA and Sir WALTER RALEIGH, as well as of our own HERNDON, is graphically told. The book is not only valuable to the young, for whom it is specially written; it contains many facts which older readers will be glad to have brought to their memory.

RETALIATION. New-York: MOROW & EBBS.

The author of these poems does not avow his name, and the only sign he makes is in this prefatory note:

If the Muses, or any of their friends, will be so troublesome as to make one think that he can write, it is only just *Retaliation* that they should see what he has written."

"The Muses, or any of their friends," will probably regard themselves as sufficiently punished for their rashness if they venture to peruse the "poetry" comprised in this volume. Among the verses here gathered together we find the following:

"Now this book for two things seems to call
A word in its praise and its blame;
'Twas a fault that it was written at all;
Its merit's oblivion in flame."

To avoid all misapprehension, it should be stated that this verse, which is a fair specimen of the poetry from which it is selected, is entitled an "Epigram upon Bailey's Festus." The publishers have done all in their power to make *Retaliation* externally attractive, and it is hardly necessary to say that they have succeeded fully.

GALLUS; OR, ROMAN SCENES OF THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS. By Prof. W. A. BECKER. Translated by Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M. A. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Originally translated in 1844, this valuable work passed to a second edition within five years, and the third edition, which has just made its appearance, gives all the evidence necessary that it is still regarded as an authentic record of the domestic life of the Romans. The happy device hit upon by Prof. BECKER, in selecting a noble Roman, and a historical character at that, and making his life a type of that of the people, gives a reality to the representation which could have been secured in no other way. The book will always be regarded as a standard work of its class.

A NEW SABBATH HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, for the service of Song in the House of the Lord. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

The Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book, which has become an established favorite in many congregations, forms the basis of this new work. Changes have been made, by restoring the more familiar forms of tunes for the alterations given in the book first named, and many tunes which the present state of popular taste calls for have taken the place of some of those given in the original edition, which have not become general favorites. In an appendix several popular hymns, which have become associated with peculiar tunes, have been given. Although similar in many respects to its predecessor, this book is yet so different from it that both editions will continue to be published.

THE MODERN COOK; A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE CULINARY ART IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. By CHARLES ELME FRANCATELLI. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

PETERSON'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE UNINITIATED. The same.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW COOKERY BOOK. The same.

NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. By Miss LESLIE. The same.

WIDDIFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSWIFE. By HANNAH WIDDIFIELD. The same.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS FOR THE MILLION, containing four thousand five hundred and forty-five Receipts, Facts, Directions, &c. By Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. The same.

MRS. HALE'S NEW COOK BOOK; A PRACTICAL SYSTEM FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Mrs. S. J. HALE. The same.

MRS. GOODFELLOW'S COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE; A NEW MANUAL OF THE DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN. The same.

Here is a library of cookery books, all published by the PETERSONS, each one containing some valuable hints not to be found in any of the others, and all taken together making up a series which it would need the lifetime of a Methuselah to test practically. If the "proof of a pudding is in its eating," the worth of a cook-book is assuredly only to be decided experimentally; and any attempt to estimate the relative value of any of these works, by a glance at their contents would be quite as absurd as to base a judgment of their worth upon their literary merits.

POEMS. By ELIZABETH AKERS (Florence Percy.) Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Half a dozen pieces might be selected from the hundred contained in this little volume which would alone entitle Mrs. AKERS to a place in the "blue and gold" series. The versification of these few is almost perfect, and the fancies they embody are pure and truly poetical; but the warmest admirers of "Florence Percy," as she was first and most familiarly known, will be surprised to see how much of her poetry falls even below mediocrity. The poem "Rock Me to Sleep Mother," to the authorship of which others have laid claim, is included in the volume, and the dispute about it will doubtless be renewed with more spirit than ever.

Geological Discoveries in California.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in the NEW-YORK TIMES of 24th ult. an extract from the San Francisco *Alta* of July 19, that the State Geological Survey of California had recently made a discovery of human remains, indicating far greater antiquity to the human race than has been heretofore allowed. It seems that in sinking a shaft a miner named JAMES WATSON found a human skull 150 feet down, and Prof. WHITNEY has declared it belongs to the Pliocene period of the creation. By the way, Pliocene, literally read, means *more recent*, but this has reference to the Eocene period, which has reference to the dawn of the present existing state of the creation. Thus Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, denote the dawn, the greater light, and perfect day. But excepting some discoveries referred to as having been made in France and England below the "drift" in limestone lias, and referred to by Prof. LYELL, we have no records of human remains generally allowed as having been discovered below the surface drift. There is, however, in a museum of natural history or curiosities in Liverpool, unless removed, a human skull to which I would like to draw the attention of geologists and paleontologists.

That remnant of a past period was blasted out of a copper mine by the workmen of Capt. BELL, on the Pacific coast, about 10 degrees south of the Equator, in Peru. Capt. BELL, who made the discovery and carried the specimen to Liverpool, assured the understood that there was no fissure into which a man might have fallen and thus been found by blasting horizontally into the mountain's side, and I questioned him very closely. As I recollect aright he said the excavation had reached in 70 yards; that vessels had often stopped there and taken in loads of ore, and thus penetrated so far into the mountain's side, and that the mountain rose about 3,000 feet, and on the top was barren, and exhibited a most desolate appearance for some miles back. In a word that the place was uninhabitable.

I cannot at this moment recollect the Captain's name further than already given. A relative who sailed with him to Ireland to see the nature of that country speaks of him in respectful terms, and he appears to me to be a gentleman of much candor and intelligence, and altogether incapable of fabricating a mere absurd *canard* to gain a momentary notoriety, and all so much the lower afterward. I did not suppose geologists would credit any individual however, unless known almost universally, on such a point, and therefore have said little on the subject hitherto. But as it appears now other discoveries of like character are being recognized, I have concluded to direct attention to that remnant of an age of which the only history is written in the bosom of the everlasting hills.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

LETTER FROM A LOOKER-ON.

The Late War in Europe—Historical Resemblances—What Has Been and What Will Be the Result of the Late Contest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE HERMITAGE, Sept., 1866.

To the student of history the course and termination of the recent hostilities between Prussia and Austria has developed many features of strong resemblance to the famous war of the Seventeenth century, which was conducted mainly between the same contestants, and with these features, others that are diverse from the course and incidents of the former war.

Both wars appear to have originated on a question of title to, and possession of two insignificant provinces. Then it was for the Duchies of Cleves and Juliers, now it is for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Then Brandenburg (the Prussia of to-day), Neuberg, and Austria laid claim to the provinces; now Prussia, Augustenberg and Austria are the contestants for these. But after the former war had got under way, the two Duchies in controversy were nearly lost sight of until the treaty of Westphalia referred the question of succession to arbitration. So also during the late conflict—Schleswig and Holstein have scarcely been heard from since the first movement of troops.

The former contest was no sooner opened than it became a "Religious War," and the belligerents were known as the "Evangelical Union" on one side, and the "Catholic League" on the other; and so it continued during the thirty and odd years it lasted. Sweden, nearly all of the Protestant States of Germany and cantons of Switzerland and the Netherlands, embraced the "Union;" which was assisted and encouraged, from time to time, by France, while Austria, all the Catholic States of Germany, Spain, Italy and the Papacy, formed the "League," assisted by the States lying between Austria and the Black Sea, and northwardly, without much regard to religious profession, their location deciding for them the part they were obliged to take.

France, first under Henry IV., and after his assassination for the part he was taking in rendering assistance to heretics, then under Cardinal RICHELIEU, aided the Evangelical Union, for the purpose of humbling the power of Austria, which, as head of the German Empire, was constantly aiming at the restoration of the territorial dominion of Charlemagne.

The war began in 1610, although it is usual to count it from 1619, and with the slight intermission produced by the Treaty of Prague in 1635, continued until the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The recent contest has extended scarcely beyond half as many weeks.

The parties to the late contest did not profess nor appear to be influenced by religious considerations; for several of the leading Protestant States of Germany allied themselves to Austria on account of their jealousy to the growing importance of Prussia; but no Catholic State voluntarily joined with Prussia, except Italy; and she had a purpose of her own, in the acquisition of Venetia from Austria; and, with it, Rome from the Pope. VICTOR EMMANUEL readily perceived that by uniting with Protestant Prussia in a war on Austria, he would be able to accomplish his designs more readily than in any other way. Therefore, in this contest there were Catholics and Protestants on each side; and it cannot be called, as the other was called, a "Religious War;" yet its effects are more decidedly of a religious character than those of the great war of two hundred years ago.

In the former contest the results were more of a political character. It is true several of the States which were Protestant before, were forced to become Catholic on the termination of the war: that none which were Catholic became Protestant, neither during the conflict, nor immediately after its close; yet the Protestant States acquired many advantages by its occurrence. They obtained an absolute release from the Imperial claim of escheat on their lands; and from the Imperial power of indicating succession where the right line of descent was broken; also entire independence of the Papal power. And beside many other Governmental gains, there was secured to the people a degree of political freedom never before enjoyed. These were the real results to Protestant Germany of the "Religious War." The continuation of the German Empire since has merely been the preservation of a rope of sand—an imaginary compact, with no other cohesive power than similarity of spoken language; while the hostile systems of State religions have constantly operated as a centrifugal force, to prevent unity of thought or action, except where each State had an equitable interest in the question at issue—a condition very nearly impossible to have an existence. So, that while Germany has been called an Empire, it has been nothing more than a collection of petty sovereignties, without unity, without authority, and without power. Such a union as the States Right doctrine would have made of the United States, had it been allowed full force of operation.

Let us now see what has been, and what will be, the result of the late contest. That which has been done, and that which will be done, are so closely allied that it is difficult to look at them now, in separate conditions. We will therefore assume that Germany is already divided by a line that throws nearly all of the States and populations adhering to the Catholic Church to the eastward: and those professing the Protestant religion to the West. The inevitable effect of such a division, so long as religion, or the Church, remain governmental institutions, in either section, is to form two Governments based upon religion as a sentiment: each standing in a position of hostility to the other. Treaties may hold them to terms of peace; or even to what is called "National Amity;" but their natural condition will be one of hostility. In each of the divisions so formed, wisdom and necessity alike will require one of two conditions to be assumed as the form of permanent organization. There must be established either a "more perfect Union" among the several sovereignties of each division, with a central Government possessed of sufficient power to control its parts, and to manage its foreign affairs; or else a single Government must be established in each that will absorb every power heretofore possessed by those sovereignties within the limits of its division, and assume such new powers and authority as the altered circumstances may require.

That one or other of these changes will be made in each portion of the old German Empire, may be regarded as certain. More time may be required for the accomplishment than now appears necessary; for many difficult questions must be disposed of before a final settlement is effected. There can be no doubt that Prussia on one side, and Austria on the other, will take the leading parts in reorganization; and will indicate, each for its section, the plan to be adopted. Austria has learned the lesson that consolidation is not the strongest government for its various nationalities. That, although the Crown of Hungary is hereditary in the same person that wears the Crown of Austria, Hungary must be treated as a separate and independent Government. Austria will find this to be the case in the future with German dependencies, more than in the past with her many-tongued populations.

Prussia has not yet learned that lesson; and may venture, as she seems inclined to do, on consolidation and absorption. She has acquired all her present importance by that process, and therefore may deem it the wisest course. But if that plan is adopted it will have to be abandoned. It would not be so difficult to dispose of the lower grades of German potentates; both the French and English Governments found a way to satisfy these classes when it became necessary to consolidate; but how are the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg to be prohibitated? It would scarcely be satisfactory to them to be created peers of a realm, however brilliant the court might become. Hanover is a conquest, and may properly be absorbed; but a Prussian war with England would make even that territory a dangerous integral of the Prussian Government. The other [illegible] have a different status.

The wiser course, and the one Prussia will follow, first or last, will be to organize a strong confederation. A properly constructed one would be entirely under her control; and in the position of chief officer of such a Government, the King of Prussia, without regard to the title he might bear, would become the most powerful monarch in Europe. Protestant Germany has been anxiously awaiting such an event. It has arrived at the proper time, and it is now only necessary for wise counsel to prevail, when, for the first time, a great Continental Protestant Government will be in existence.

It may now be said emphatically, that the war of 1866, which took its rise on the question of disposing of the spoils taken jointly from a peaceful neighbor, and apparently conducted for aggrandisement, was, in its results, the most important "Religious War" which history records.

In connection with these events there is another feature entitled to attention—the character of the minds that have governed these movements of Western Germany. OXENSTIERN, the Chancellor of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and subsequently of his daughter, CHRISTINA, of Sweden, seems to have been the master spirit in the former contest, after it had got fairly under way; but the DUC DE SULLY, Minister of HENRY IV. of France, gave the first impulse to make the contest great. The course pursued by RICHELIEU was altogether subsidiary to his other plans for the aggrandisement of himself and France, and therefore he held an inferior position throughout, although his services on several occasions were important and effective.

During the recent contest, BISMARCK seems to have been a combination of SULLY, OXENSTIERN and RICHELIEU, supplying all their places. Posterity will close its eyes to his many acts of austerity toward the representatives of the people of Prussia, while he was preparing his plans for accomplishing the greatest achievement of modern times. His future course will determine what place he will occupy in history.

A LOOKER-ON.

PENNINGS FROM AN OLD PEN.

Jottings by way of Episode—Crops—Peace—Wheat—Corn—Apples—Politics—Democracy—The Mistake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24, 1866.

Perhaps a sketchy epistle from an old familiar, but long-silent pen may interest THE TIMES. Twelve months agone I was giving you my "hair-breadth scapes and perilous adventures" in Dixie; I was climbing the beautiful mountains which wall up the valleys of the Tennessee and Holston; was visiting and pen-picturing the early home of ANDREW JOHNSON, in Greenville, East Tennessee; was making frequent and deep incursions into Georgia and Alabama; and was shedding my hot, indignant tears over the atrocities of Andersonville. When Old Boreas shook his gory locks at me, I shrunk from further tours within the boundary line of the late Confederate States, and hence set out for "God's country." Practically indulging in a little squatter sovereignty, I became a fixture during the wintry months, and you seldom graced the columns of the TIMES thereafter with my initial *nom de plume*. Though silent I have not been dormant. I am now but sojourning for a day—awaiting the "next train"—and shall with it depart to other places, scenes and people. My peregrinations of late have been extensive. Two subjects have been particularly presented to me in the various lights and shadows which the surrounding circumstances dictate. I refer to

CROPS AND POLITICS.

The one is the great pacificator—the panacea for all the tribulations which the Yankee nation is heir to. If we have a good crop of wheat, cotton, corn, hay, apples and potatoes, and if the sweet-scented hay is tall and heavy and fine, so that we have a good supply of forage for our stock, then the country is happy enough. We have prosperity. That brings peace, were politics a nonentity. On the other hand, a poor, deficient crop, is a shadow on the land. The farmer feels (whether or not he experiences) pinching poverty; he deals sparingly with his country retail merchant, who in turn buys lightly of the wholesale house in New-York or elsewhere. A stone dropped into Lake Leman is said to vibrate its commotion in little wavelets to the nethermost shore. So the sterile field and unrequited toil of the honest agricultural yeomanry unconsciously affects the trade and commerce of the world.

I have been long enough acquainted with farmers as a community to remark how very poor they make out almost every crop to be. The truth is, they work hard, and hope so strong for big returns, that if their anticipations are not realized they think "all's lost." It is true that in many localities of the West and Southwest the wheat crop produced the past year has been inferior in quality and quantity. Especially is this result true of parts of Ohio and Indiana. And I must confess that in numerous conversations with Indiana agriculturists, I learn a feature in the matter entirely new to me, The wheat crop is not said to be less than a half-crop. Good and plump wheat is, however, in extensive regions, difficult to obtain; and, moreover, the price is very high. For this reason, I am informed, the breadth to be sown in wheat this Autumn will be greatly reduced. This cannot seem credible to a well-to-do Genesee Valley farmer of Western New-York. The idea that because wheat (good seed wheat) is high-priced, the number of acres sown should be diminished, would strike them as an absurdity! But it is, nevertheless, a verity. The "small-phisted" young farmers of the broad West must needs consult strictest economy; and, in fact, many of them have not the money to spare to purchase seed-wheat at fabulous prices. They are the millions who dot over with new but thriving households this immense arable region, and who send into the marts of the world, drop by drop, their hundreds of millions of bushels and pounds and gallons of marketable produce. But the corn promised, a fortnight ago, to yield abundantly throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and further West, where I have seen. The unusually heavy and prolonged equinoctial storm which has inundated, the past week, the whole West, has damaged the corn crop materially, but to what extent it is impossible to approximate. The flood, in sweeping down the broad, fectile valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Sciota, Whitewater, Mississinnewa, Illinois and Kankakee, and their numberless tributaries, has laid waste hundreds of thousands of acres of corn just ripening into golden beauty. And what is the more regretful is, that the best crops, promising greatest yield, exist in these exposed bottom-lands; and while they are the ones which suffer destruction, the less valuable crops of the uplands escape with little or no damage.

Compensating, however, for the deficiency in the grain products of 1866, the grass is good, and beef, mutton, and the dairy increase *pro rata*. So also do we have, particularly in Northern Ohio, a superior fruit crop. Apples, the fruit-staple, will yield a most satisfactory crop. Along the line of the Crestline and Cleveland railway, (which by the way is a very comfortable railroad, and is managed by a corps of excellent gentlemen,) the trees are bending to the earth with the hardy and wholesome fruit. All in all, I do not conclude that as a people we have much to grumble about. Within six weeks I have traversed portions of six States, and distanced at least ten thousand miles, and I cannot, in fear and trembling, present a blanched cheek to the monster, starvation; rather, do I see before me ruddy cheeks, round and healthy bodies, happy hearts and plethoric granaries, unless that turbulant termagant,

POLLY TICKS,

interferes with the prevailing prosperity, and by some "hook or crook," again brings ruin, destruction, devastation and grim-visaged war, upon the land. Oh! that there were an umpire of Impartial Justice, whose judgment could not be swayed by prejudice, controlled by love, misguided by malice, distorted by revenge, or bought with gold or glory, to whom our unhappy troubles could be submitted for final, irrevocable adjudication!

The sea of politics rages out West. Unfortunately, I have been wallowing in the political cesspool from infancy. In all of a yet short but eventful life I have not before seen party lines so irregularly drawn or so illy defined. As LEW CAMPBELL used to have it: "It is confusion confuzzled." Notwithstanding the National Union Convention of Philadelphia, by which it was popularly understood that the Democracy was to give up their partisan name and men, and Conservative Union men were to be placed in nomination against the Radicals, the compact has never been carried into effect in this region. Democrats of the most partisan dye, whose copperhead records are detestable to loyal people, are being run in every district where the defeat of the Radical is not hopeless. Take Indiana for instance. In the First and Second Districts, the Democrats renominated the Democratic Congressmen. In the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, Straight-out Democrats, such as we called Copperheads during the war, are brought out. In JULIAN's and ORTH's Districts, where a Democrat would stand about as much show as would an animal of the feline species in Hades without claws, the Democrats have *permitted* a Conservative Johnson-Republican to run. In the Eleventh District. (Col. TOM. STILWELL's), the Radicals brought out a very radical man. The district may be Conservative by a [illegible] majority. At any rate, after the Radicals had defeated Col. STILWELL in the nominating Convention, on account of his Conservative tendencies, the Democrats would have shown a willingness to abide by the compact at Philadelphia—the understanding at least—had they placed Col. STILWELL on the track as the Conservative candidate. No! they insist, and run in a man of the political complexion of VALLANDIGHAM and MILLIGAN, whose record is worse than BEN. WOOD's, and who will, according to the belief of the leading Johnson men there, be ingloriously defeated.

The Democrats play a similar game in Illinois and Ohio. Col. T. J. TURNER, a Johnson Republican, is *permitted* to run the race against E. B. WASHBURNE; and the result is a foregone conclusion. If it is desirable to get a Conservative Congress, and the Democrats profess to believe it is, why have they not taken the advice of the TIMES in reference to thrusting upon the people of the various localities, as candidates, men whose political record during the war is such as to insure their defeat from the start?

J. Q. T.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality of New-York and Brooklyn During the Past Week—Classification of Diseases.

The following interesting statistics were yesterday furnished the Sanitary Superintendent by Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Oct. 9, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: In the week ending Oct. 6, there were 449 deaths in New-York, including 71 in the public institutions, There were 177 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of county institutions. This mortality is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 31 per thousand in the latter city, and of 29 1-5 in New-York—exclusive of the island institutions. Zymotic infections in New-York caused 184 deaths or nearly 41 per cent. of the total mortality—(this group giving 42½ per cent. the previous week)—while in Brooklyn the same diseases gave only 37 per cent. The total deaths from diarrhœal diseases continue to decrease in both cities. The record is as follows:

	IN NEW-YORK. Last week.	IN NEW-YORK. Previous week.	IN BROOKLYN. Last week.	IN BROOKLYN. Previous week.
Cholera Infantum	27	42	23	23
Cholera Asiatica	36	38	4	18
Dysentery	20	30	8	9
Diarrhœa (acute)	25	14	8	12
Totals in each city	108	124	43	62

THE CHOLERA.

Thirteen fatal cases of cholera in the same notorious nest of the Sixth Ward that killed a like number the previous week again prove how tenaciously the poison can linger in that mass of putrid soil and domestic filth. The group of four fatal cases in one family in Thomas-street is so directly traceable to the reception and washing of filthy bed-sacks from an emigrant cholera ship that we must treat it as a new group having European origin, for, if not simply a coincident event, it adds instructive testimony to the pernicious subtility of cholera infection. No group and only four fatal cases of cholera are reported from Brooklyn. Not a case is reported from the vast population of the Island Institutions, the last death from cholera at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island having occurred Sept. 28.

OTHER DISEASES.

Of the total mortality in New-York last week, 45 per cent. of it occurred in children under 5 years of age. The same period of childhood gave 55 per cent. of all the deaths in Brooklyn.

There were twenty-five deaths by violence and accidents, of which five were by drowning. There were four deaths by street casualties, of being run over by cars and other vehicles

The decrease of mortality from that of the preceding week in New-York was 38; in Brooklyn 10. The mean temperature was 58° Fahrenheit; the average humidity was 53°—complete saturation being represented by 100°. The barometrical reading ranged from 29.91 to 30.35 inches, and the mean height of the mercury, 30.10 inches, showing an unusual degree of atmospheric density. There was no increase in any order or class of disease, except in the diseases of the heart, and this increase, which, in the list of organic maladies of that vital organ, amounted to nearly twice the usual number, was probably not a mere coincidence. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Other Diarrhœal Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Total from Zymotic Diseases.	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860.
1*	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	9	1	16	18,120
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,757
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	6	1	13	21,994
5†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	6	1	12	22,341
6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	16	—	32	20,698
7	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	10	1	16	40,308
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	12	39,722
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	5	1	19	44,388
10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	11	29,651
11	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	8	—	29	59,963
12‡	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	15	1	23	38,647
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	7	32,929
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	13	28,087
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	8	27,588
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	1	10	1	32	45,183
17	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	7	3	1	2	13	2	38	72,770
18	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	16	57,464
19§	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	12	—	8	28	2	50	32,841
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	5	2	22	67,554
21‖	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	2	2	2	13	6	34	49,025
22	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	9	1	—	18	2	37	1,7494
	—	—	11	5	5	1	5	16	36	27	45	8	25	184	25	449	814,25

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Scarlatina	11	Diarrhœa (Acute)	25
Diphtheria	5	Cholera (Asiatic)	36
Croup	5	Cholera Infantum	27
Whooping Cough	1	Remittent Fever	4
Typhus Fever	5	Pyæmia	1
Typhoid Fever	16	Irritative Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	1	Cholera Morbus	8
Dysentery (Acute)	20		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.

Syphilis	3

DIETIC.

Starvation, Privation, &c.	12	Delirium Tremens	1
Intemperance	2		

DIATHETIC.

Dropsy	2	Cancer of the Stomach	1
Cancer	2	Cancer of the Uterus	1
Cancer of the Breast	3		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	47
Tabes Mesenterica	25	Hydrocephalus	12

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	14	Epilepsy	1
Cerebritis	2	Convulsions	19
Softening of the Brain	1	Congestion of Brain	7
Apoplexy	2	Paraplegia	1
Paralysis (general)	4		

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Disease of the Heart	6	Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	2
Hypertrophy of the Heart	6		
Valvular Disease of Heart	2		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis	5	Pneumonia	11
Pleurisy	1	Congestion of the Lungs	3
Hydrothorax	1	Hemorrhage	4

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	6	Ulcer of the Stomach	1
Enteritis	6	Abscess of the Liver	1

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis	1	Nephria (Bright's Dis.)	7

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Uterine Tumor	1	Uterus Disease	1

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN.)

Premature Birth	7	Other Malformations	2
Spina Bifida	1		

WOMEN.

Flooding	1	Abortion	1

AGE.

Old age	10

NUTRITION.

Atrophy	1	Debility	7

ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures & Contusions	11	Concussion of Brain from Falls	3
Burns and Scalds	2	Drowning	4
Asphyxia	2		

SUICIDE.

Drowning	1	Hanging	2

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	166	Urinary system	8
Enthetic	3	Generative system	2
Dietic	15	Developmental (children)	10
Diathetic	9	Developmental (women)	2
Tubercular	85	Developmental (old age)	10
Nervous system	51	Developmental (nutrition)	8
Circulatory system	16	Accident	22
Respiratory system	25	Suicide	3
Digestive system	14		
Total			449

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 6, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	118	Girls	104
Women	104		
Boys	123	Total	449

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Poland	1
Austria	1	Scotland	1
England	7	Switzerland	1
France	4	United States	277
Germany	50	West Indies	1
Ireland	104		
Italy	1	Total	449

BROOKLYN.

Men	39	Girls	57
Women	37		
Boys	72	Total	205

NATIVITIES.

Denmark	1	South America	1
England	4	United States	148
France	1	Wales	1
Germany	11		
Ireland	34	Total	205
Scotland	[illegible]		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total deaths in the Public Institutions were 71, as follows: Battery Hospital, cholera, 4; New-York Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, 8; Almshouse, 23; Charity, 9; Colored Orphan Asylum, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Nursery Hospital, 4; St. Luke's, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 12.

The following are the ages at which the deaths took place: Under one year, 126; under 2 years, 29; under 3 years, 18; under 4 years, 11; under 5 years, 8; between 5 and 10 years, 18; between 10 and 15 years, 6; between 15 and 20 years, 18; between 20 and 40 years, 101; between 40 and 60 years, 64; between 60 and 80 years, 35; 80 and upward, 10.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 6, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	October.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Thermometer — Lowest Point—Night.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday, Sept. 30	30	30.01	70	64	65	.10
Monday	1	30.06	68	60	55	.....
Tuesday	2	30.01	66	60	70	.....
Wednesday	3	29.91	56	46	60	.....
Thursday	4	30.03	50	40	38	.....
Friday	5	30.29	49	38	38	.....
Saturday	6	30.34	50	40	50	.....

Mean of Barometer for week	30.10
Mean of Temperature for week	58
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100	53
Total Rainfall	.10

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Militia Fines—The New Court-House.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board inclosing a list of persons subject to fine for non-performance of militia duty. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, transferring the amount of $8,500—collections on forfeited recognizances—to the appropriation for the payment of witnesses' fees.

The following bills for work on the New Court-house, material supplied, were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron	$9,971 72
Peter Morris & Co., machinery	2,136 79
John Kellum, architect	1,862 15
R. E. Ellen, dirt tickets	326 00
George Teals, sundries	47 65
Christopher Dick, emptying sink	25 00
Labor on Court-house up to Sept. 29	5,526 84

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the night express train from Buffalo ran into a freight train near Chemung, which resulted in the destruction of five cars and the locomotive. The train left Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., and owing to a heavy fog that set in toward morning, was proceeding at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. As they neared the above station an up freight-train was switching off the main track to let the express train pass, but being behind-hand had only got half off the main track, when the express train came along, and there being no signal light out, ran into the freight train, completely demolishing three of the cars loaded with cattle and carrying away half of the locomotive. The baggage-car and the first passenger-car were driven into one another, both being completely demolished. There were but few passengers in the two cars, four of whom were buried under the ruins. The baggage master, THOMAS H. BULMER, PETER T. EVERETT, of New-York; A. RODGERS, one of the brakemen, and THOMAS HAWLEY, of Columbus, Ohio, the latter a returned soldier. He had lost both legs in the war, and had had cork legs on, both of which were broken to atoms, and his person otherwise seriously injured; the other three were, after considerable difficulty, taken out, but fortunately none were seriously injured, other than receiving quite a number of bruises. Everything was done on the part of the conductor, GEORGE DREW, and the passengers brought to the City last evening. A large portion of the baggage was demolished. The loss sustained by the Company will amount to about $5,000.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A PHILADELPHIAN ROBBED IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON—"BILLY BARLOW" ON HIS TRAVELS.

Philadelphia lawyers are proverbially smart, and it has been said that no one could outwit a member of the Philadelphia bar. This reputation, however, would seem to be worthless, or else the class has greatly deteriorated, for a member of that fraternity was most outrageously taken in and done for on Monday night. Among the guests arriving at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, was one WILLIAM M. BARLOW, who came on from the City of Brotherly Love to transact business in the Metropolis. He secured a room, and was made quite comfortable. During the evening Mr. BARLOW wandered up Broadway in search of novelty and amusement, and finally entered the "Evening Star," one of the most notorious of all the disreputable concert saloons located in our leading thoroughfare. Here he remained some time, and indulged in the luxury of a regular old-fashioned spree, spending money in the most reckless and profuse manner, and ordering an immoderate quantity of wine, paying therefor the reasonable sum of $8 per bottle. With the assistance of two or three of the "pretty waiter girls," Mr. BARLOW, like his namesake in the song, succeeded in punishing a large number of these eight-dollar bottles, and soon became helplessly intoxicated. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the proprietress of the place, ELLEN HATCH, determined upon sending BARLOW back to his hotel, so she hailed JOHN BRIERTON, a hackman, in Broadway, and engaged him to take the intoxicated Philadelphian to the St. Nicholas. BARLOW was lifted into the carriage, and Miss HATCH took a seat beside him. The hackman drove down town to Spring-street, when Miss HATCH pulled the check-string, and after stopping the carriage got out, and gave the driver a baggage check to deliver to the hotel clerk as belonging to Mr. BARLOW. BRIERTON proceeded to the hotel door, and receiving assistance from one of the porters, carried the insensible form of his passenger inside. The night clerk examined BARLOW's pockets for money to pay the hackman, when he discovered that everything in the shape of money or valuables had been abstracted from his person. In this emergency Special Detective GOLDEN, attached to the house, was apprised of the facts in the case, and he made such inquiries as led to the discovery that Mr. BARLOW had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $250, a gold pencil, worth $20, and a roll of United States Treasury notes, amounting to $300. Mr. GOLDEN next proceeded to the "Evening Star" Saloon, and found Miss HATCH there, preparing to shut up her premises. The detective requested her to accompany him to the hotel and make some explanation, which she positively refused to do. GOLDEN then demanded the watch, chain, pencil and greenbacks belonging to the Philadelphian. The woman declined to hand over the watch until she had been paid a wine bill which she alleged to be yet unpaid by BARLOW, at the same time denying all knowledge of the money or the pencil. ELLEN proving thus obdurate was taken into custody, and the watch and chain secured. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, when the victimized Philadelphian preferred a charge of grand larceny against her. His accusations were sustained by the affidavits of the hackman and the detective. The prisoner denied any felonious intent in taking the watch and chain, claiming that the complainant owed her $10 for wine, and she only took the timekeeper for security. She also stated that BARLOW had purchased fifteen bottles of wine at $8 per bottle, paying $120 therefor. These allegations on the part of the accused were denied by Mr. BARLOW, who expressed the belief that his pockets had been rifled in the saloon while under the influence of wine. Counsel for the prisoner stated that she had a young child at home, which required attention, and demanded an examination. This was granted, and the accused admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. The complainant stated, on cross-examination, that she remembered ordering two bottles of wine, at the request of the girls, but became insensible soon after.

During the afternoon the examination was resumed. CHAS. MUNERCH, the barkeeper for the accused, was called on the part of the defence. He testified to having opened seventeen bottles of wine for the complainant. JULIA FREELAND, of No. 103 Forsyth-street, and a waiter in the saloon was sworn, and testified that she was in a private room with the complainant nearly four hours, and assisted him to drink the seventeen bottles of wine, being positive that she was sober at the conclusion of this drinking bout. MARY NORTON, of No. 101 Crosby-street, testified that she was an intimate friend of the prisoner, and called in at the saloon about the same time as the complainant. She saw the seventeen bottles of wine opened, and did her share toward disposing of the same. She saw Mr. BARLOW give Miss HATCH the watch and chain as security for the last two bottles of wine, he having no more money to pay for them. As this closed the evidence in the case, the magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision, allowing the prisoner to remain on bail. Miss HATCH is a native of Boston, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 50 East Twenty-fifth-street.

A DISHONEST ENGINEER.

For some time past Messrs. TOPPING & Co., auctioneers, at No. 232 Church-street, have missed small quantities of goods from their premises, and becoming convinced that some one connected with the building was committing depredations on the stock, they placed a watch thereon, which resulted in the discovery that JOSEPH BUCK, Jr., the engineer employed in the basement, was the thief. The building is occupied by four firms, and the engineer had easy access to the upper floors through the dumb waiter, though he had no right or business on either of these upper stories.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, was apprised of these facts, and he searched the engine-room, succeeding in finding a pistol, several cakes of fancy soap and some other articles, in a closet belonging to BUCK. As these goods were identified by the Messrs. TOPPING as their property, BUCK was arrested. His lodgings were also searched, and a further quantity of broken goods were found concealed therein, and on overhauling the trunk belonging to the wife of the prisoner the detective found a silk dress partially made up, which was fully identified by Messrs. SULZBACHER, GITTERMAN & WEDELEP, who occupy the second floor of No. 132 Church-street. This piece of silk was imported by the firm as suitable for manufacturing neck-ties, and was valued at $90. A counterfeit $100 bill which had been left in a desk belonging to the firm was also found in the possession of the prisoner, who confessed to having committed the theft. He was arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF A CASE OF SHOES.

JAMES SULLIVAN and JAMES JOHNSON were arrested yesterday by Officer MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against them by DARWIN A. SMITH, of Nos. 12 and 14 College-place. It appears that when arrested the prisoners were in the act of placing a case of shoes, valued at $78, the property of complainant, on a truck, preparatory to its removal, having abstracted it from among a number of other cases standing in front of Mr. SMITH's store. The magistrate committed both the accused for trial. JOHNSON is 21 and SULLIVAN 28 years of age.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.

ANDREW COWEN and JOHN MCGOVERN are old friends, who reside in the same house, No. 121 East Twenty-fifth-street. On Monday evening they went on a little spree together, COWEN furnishing the means to pay for the same. An hour or two of steady drinking sufficed to make the moneyed man unconscious of what was occuring about him. He soon fell into a profound sleep, from which he was awakened by his companion, who desired to know if he was going to stay out all night, adding that it was time everybody was home and in bed. With this kind suggestion to his friend, MCGOVERN suddenly left. Upon rising to his feet and feeling in his pockets, the drunken man discovered that about $110, that had been safely, as he thought, deposited in an inside pocket of his coat, had been abstracted therefrom. Suspicion immediately fell upon MCGOVERN, who was accordingly arrested. Upon being brought to the Station-house, he denied any guilt in the matter, and said he had no money about him; but upon being searched, there was found upon him the exact amount described by the loser of the property. Finding himself thus confronted with strong testimony against him, he "owned up," and allowed that the money was not his own, but that COWEN must have given it to him for safe keeping. The Judge was not impressed with his innocence, and so committed him for examination.

VIOLATING A CORPORATION ORDINANCE.

Officer FISHER, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested BENJAMIN HITCHCOCK, charged with driving cattle through the public streets in day time, thus violating the forty-fifth section of the Ordinances of the Board of Health. The prisoner was committed in default of $100, to answer at the General Sessions.

STEALING A SHAWL.

SARAH SMITH, of No. 12 Amity-street, went to call on a friend at No. 49 Bank-street, on Wednesday evening last, taking with her an acquaintance named ELIZABETH ENGLISH. After they had been in the house a little while the woman ENGLISH made some excuse and left the place. When Miss SMITH was about to go home she went to look for her shawl, which was valued at $15, and which she had left on a chair in the back room, but it was gone. She therefore caused the arrest of ELIZABETH, who was committed to answer the charge, in default of $500 bail.

PETIT LARCENY.

Mr. FREDERICK VIETZ, of the Prescott House, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against one JOHN SCHNITTER, who, he alleges, stole a revolver valued at $13, ten plated forks at $5, and six table knives at $5, from the hotel, on the 15th of February last. The accused was committed in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PECUNIARY PROFIT OF READING THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. DECATUR MARDEN, a merchant doing business at No. 105 Maiden-lane, is, very properly, a reader of the TIMES. In yesterday's edition he noticed that Detectives KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, had arrested two boys on the suspicion of theft, and among other articles found in their possession were 76 pounds of Washitoe oil-stones, valued at about $50. As Mr. MARDEN had missed a box containing such articles a day or two before, he was disposed to think that the property lost and that found in possession of the thieves was identical, so he repaired to the Station-house of the Tenth Precinct, and there fully identified the property as his own. He then went before Justice MANSFIELD and made his complaint against OTTO RUSH, one of the aforesaid pair, who was committed for examination without bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Under this caption a paragraph appeared exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, reciting the arrest by Officer HERRING, of the Tenth Precinct, of two men named ALFRED E. COOKS and ANDREW LANDREGAN, on the charge of representing themselves as agents of the Youth's Guardian Society of this City, and under such representations collecting nearly $1,000 from various benevolent parties in this City and elsewhere since the 1st of May, 1866. To-day Mr. HERMAN BRUEN, residing at No. 164 West Fourteenth-street, and Mr. SETH E. THOMAS, a clock-dealer at No. 3 Cortlandt-street, appeared before the magistrate at this Court, and entered a formal complaint against CROOK, who obtained $5 from each of them lately under the false pretences before mentioned. The prisoner was committed for examination without bail.

STEALING A CHEESE.

A grocer named RICHARD ALLEN, who does business at No. 5 Sixth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a boy named JOHN LAWRENCE, whom he caught carrying away a cheese valued at $15, from in front of his store, on Monday evening. The prisoner was committed for examination.

STEALING FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

MARY DUNN, of No. 78 Division-street, charges FRANK CARR with snatching a pocket-book from her hand, and abstracting $7 50 in fractional currency therefrom, before returning the book to the owner. The accused was held to answer, without bail.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A case of assault and battery, in which ROBERT N. SHEPHARD, a Third-avenue Railroad conductor is the complainant, and Alderman O'BRIEN's brother, LAWRENCE, figures as the defendant, came up before Justice KELLY, yesterday, at the Yorkville Court. The affidavit of SHEPHARD relates that the accused "struck him several blows with a pistol, cutting and bruising his face and head." O'BRIEN's story is that on Monday night he was riding up in one of the Third-avenue cars; that he was the only passenger therein at the time. The conductor came in and, after taking his fare, said: "Are you the great fighting man I have heard so much about?" "Yes," said O'BRIEN. "What weight do you fight?" said the conductor, "Oh, any weight that comes along," replied O'BRIEN. As he said this he alleges that the conductor braced himself, and, he thought, was preparing to hit him, when he "let drive at him," in pure self-defence. The Judge held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

Damages for Injuries Occasioned by the Fall of a Pile of Lumber in the Street—The Rights of Lumber Merchants—A Lad Injured for Life.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III—OCT. 9.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Hugh O'Reilly, Jr., an Infant, by his Guardian, &c., vs. Henry W. Sage and Dean Sage.—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages against the defendants, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by a pile of lumber belonging to defendants falling on the lad Hugh on the 6th of November, 1864. The defendants were at that time the proprietors of a lumber-yard in First-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Some of the lumber was piled on the sidewalk, and this lad, aged about 11 years, with some others, was playing in and around the lumber. Some of it fell, and thereby injured Hugh's right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained five months. It is alleged that his limb is injured permanently, and plaintiff claims it was owing to the careless and insecure manner in which the lumber was piled that the accident occurred.

The defence was that the boys were playing around the lumber pile. The private watchman who was on duty there had warned them to beware of the piles of lumber as the wind at the time was blowing a pretty strong gale, and occasionally some of the boards on the top were blown off. The boy did not heed these admonitions but continued to play around until he met with the accident. A physician who attended the plaintiff at the hospital, testified that he had received a compound fracture of his right leg. The injury might be a permanent one, and it might not.

The Court, in charging the Jury, said that the action was brought in the lad's name by his guardian to recover damages for the personal injuries to him—for the pain and suffering already endured, and for the injuries, whether permanent or otherwise, which he had sustained as an individual. The Jury could not, in this action, take into account the loss of time and service to the father, neither could they assess damages as to the expense for nursing, physician's bill, &c. The plaintiff was a minor, and the father had his remedy against the defendants for all such items, if they had been guilty of such negligence as in law would render them liable to an action. The jury in no event could give punitive damages, or what in common language is known as smart money. The damages, if they gave any, must be merely compensatory to the boy, who is the plaintiff in the action.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $1,250 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. John H. White; for defendants, Mr. John Sedgwick and Mr. Eugene Smith.

Important to Stockholders in Mining and Manufacturing Companies—When is a Stockholder Liable for the Debts of the Company?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 9.

Before Justice Daniels.

Leonard B. Lindsley et al. vs. Frederick Simonds et al. This cause came up yesterday in the

Special Term of this Court on demurrer. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: The plaintiffs were the holders of notes made by the European Petroleum Company, in favor of one Lahens, amounting to more than $19,000. The defendants were stockholders in the Company to the extent of $2,000. The Company not having paid the notes at maturity, the plaintiffs commenced this action to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders under and by virtue of the provisions of the tenth section of the general statute of this State authorizing the formation of companies for manufacturing and mining purposes. The amount claimed is $2,000, the par value of the stock owned by the defendants. It is averred in the complaint that the notes in question were duly made and delivered; that they were transferred to the plaintiffs, and that all the stock had not been paid in. The complaint also set forth that an action has been commenced against the Company above named, for the purpose of recovering the debt; but it does not state that a judgment had been obtained against the Company.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, and stated generally that that pleading did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The first ground of demurrer was that a corporation, organized under and by virtue of the act in question, cannot make a valid promissory note, except the consideration thereof be for the payment of a debt actually contracted in the necessary exercise of its corporate powers, and that the complaint did not state what was the consideration of those notes. Second, that as the action was against the stockholders, to compel them to pay the debts of others, it was highly penal in its character, and the statute must be strictly construed. A large number of authorities were cited by Ex-Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants on this point. The third point urged by the defendants' counsel, on the argument, was that before an action could be commenced against a stockholder, a judgment must be obtained, an execution issued to the Sheriff, and the same must be returned by that official unsatisfied.

Mr. Gennett, counsel for the plaintiffs, replied to these objections at considerable length. At the conclusion of the argument, Justice Daniels took the papers and reserved his decision, which will be looked for with unusual interest, inasmuch as there are other cases now pending in the courts, involving substantially the same questions of law.

For plaintiffs, G. C. Gennett, Esq.; for defendants, Gilbert Dean, Esq.

"Our American Cousin"—Continuation of the Case of Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke—Verdict for Plaintiff, by Direction of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

The trial of this cause was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, by recalling to the stand on behalf of the plaintiff Joseph Jefferson, who testified that the chief value of a dramatic composition like the "American Cousin" consisted in its attractiveness to the public, its adaptability to the stage, and in having the exclusive right to its representation. Witness was now performing the "American Cousin" at the Olympic in this City, and it was successful. [Witness shown Miss Keene's manuscript of the "American Cousin."] I recognize this as the manuscript that I read in 1858; it does not contain all the alterations made by me in the play; there was dialogue, situations and acting introduced on its first representation that are not in the manuscript.

William Stuart, lessee of the Winter Garden in 1865, was called to the stand, and produced an abstract of the receipts and expenses of the representation of the "American Cousin" at that theatre in October last; Mr. Clarke's profits for the twenty-four nights were $2,168 67, being one-half of the total profits of the representation; I put up the play as manager of the theatre; Mr. Clarke had nothing to do with it; I received no notice from Miss Keene, before the play was brought out, not to produce it; it had been played all over the country; I presume Mr. Clarke furnished the copy of the play that was represented at the Winter Garden.

Plaintiff's attorney here offered in evidence an exemplified copy of the proceedings in the suit tried in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, in which Laura Keene was plaintiff and John S. Clarke and William Wheatley defendants.

Mr. James objected to the evidence on the ground that the decision of that Court was only a decree in equity directing the defendants to pay Miss Keene $500 for a license to produce the play; that the $500 was paid by Mr. Wheatley, and they should claim that this payment was equivalent to a receipt from Miss Keene permitting the defendants to play the "American Cousin" at any time and place they saw fit; that the decision of the Philadelphia Court did not establish her ownership of the copyright of the play but only an exclusive license vested in her to produce the play in the United States.

The Court was of the opinion that a proper construction of the law only gave the defendants a license to produce the play in the Philadelphia theatre, where it was then being represented.

Plaintiff's counsel here rested his case.

Defendant's counsel called as the first witness for the defence *C. W. Tayleure*, who testified that he had been a theatrical agent for fifteen years; had known the "American Cousin" to be played at various theatres from 1860 to 1865—among other places at Baltimore, Alexandria, and Cumberland; Miss Keene had nothing to do with the management of the theatres at those places.

Mr. Andrews, being recalled, stated that the "American Cousin" was played at Providence from memory; several of the actors had played in the piece, and they made it up together from memory; at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, it was played from Mr. Clarke's manuscript.

Wm. Wheatley, proprietor of Niblo's Theatre, testified that he was a defendant in the Philadelphia suit, and paid the $500 to Miss Keene under the decree of the Court. From that date to the present time the play has been produced at various theatres throughout the United States without Miss Keene's consent; the play, as produced at Philadelphia, was played from the original London manuscript, the property of Mr. Silsbee.

The defence here rested their case.

Mr. James moved a dismissal of the complaint on the ground, first, that no right of action on the part of the plaintiff had been shown; and, second, that if there were such a right, the only party responsible here was Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theatre, who alone produced the play at the Winter Garden—it having been proved that the defendant, Clarke, had nothing to do with it.

The Court denied the motion, and directed the Jury to render a verdict for the amount claimed, $2,168 67.

Defendant's counsel excepted to the ruling of the Court, and judgment was suspended, pending the preparation of a case for the General Term, on which the law points involved in the case will be more fully argued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, OCT. 9.

By Judge Sutherland.

Louisa B. Kelly *vs.* Obadiah W. T. Randolph; case settled. Wm. Smith et al. *vs.* The Silk Manufacturing Company et al., (two cases;) motion denied, with $10 costs. Eunice Terhune *vs.* Horace J. Dougherty et al.; case settled. C. W. Thomas *vs.* George M. Chapman et al.; motion for leave to renew granted, but without costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2149, 2151, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2159, 2171, 2173, 2175. *Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM, in the General Term room. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1852, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1988, 1902. *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1923, 239½, 1337, 1295, 787, 1469, 863, 1899, 311, 1151, 1631, 1606, 1668, 1099, 437, 229, 831, 1142, 1178, 547.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 o'clock. No. 93. The United States Trust Company *vs.* Jules Crary et al. 107. Fanny Davis *vs.* Cornelius Davis. 111. Leffingwell et al. *vs.* Godfrey. 120. Houghton *vs.* Marvine. 146. Stubben *vs.* Wagner. 147. The same *vs.* The same. 149. Meyer *vs.* Manner. 162. McCarty *vs.* O'Brien. 166. Work *vs.* Tighe. 176. Bishop *vs.* Bishop. 184. Trumper *vs.* Fabrius. 185. Tracy *vs.* McIntyre. The general call commences at No. 195—Windsor *vs.* Duncan & Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street, third floor, by Justice DANIELS. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 169. Lanbie *vs.* Carroll et al. 179. Barlow *vs.* Chas. A. G. Depew. 183. Muller *vs.* Haller et al. 188. Stadeker *vs.* Cohen. 165. Wm. Provoost, executor, &c., *vs.* J. P. Provoost, &c. 189. Claflin et al. *vs.* Basch et al. 190. Garrett *vs.* C. U. Vanderpool et al. 194. Jas. E. Savory *vs.* The American Emigration Company et al. 343. Elizabeth A. Foley *vs.* Geo. McDonald et. al. 178. Boom et. al., *vs.* Kirkpatrick. 168. Bushnell *vs.* Smith J. Eastman, et. al. 195. Annie Burgess *vs.* John C. Fremont. 156. Mason *vs.* Wm. McDonald. 177. Smith *vs.* Bullard. 158. Davenport, receiver, &c., *vs.* Kauffer et. al. 160. Sherlock *vs.* Lamont et. al. 175. Vogel *vs.* Vogel, &c. 163. Hewitt et. al., *vs.* The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company. 164. The Sames *vs.* The Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge GARVIN.—Nos. 2419, 721, 1835, 2167, 1723, 1977, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2565, 2567, 2569. *Part II.*—Before Judge JONES.—Nos. 2840, 1408, 2164, 2720, 2732, 2746, 2758, 2848, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1723, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1329, 1459, 1651. *Part II.*—Before Judge DALY.—Nos. 940, 1505, 1583, 1609, 1582, 1049, 1244, 1588, 1601, 1336, 1662, 1667, 1706, 1701, 1715.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

RIGGED HIMSELF UP.

Frank Anderson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Frank had been left in charge of a schooner lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, and during the night of the 31st of August, he carried away a quantity of hemp rigging of the value of $75. The rigging belonged to James Hagar, No. 12 Old-slip. It was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner, so that he could not very well disprove his connection with the theft, hence his very peculiar plea. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

A THIRD-DEGREE BURGLARY.

George Keniffe pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 3d of September George forced an entrance to the dwelling-house No. 157 East Thirtieth-street. After getting in he packed up towels, sheets, and a number of other articles; which he carried away as familiarly as if they had been his own and which were subsequently found in his possession, and identified by the owner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Frank was indicted on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and was placed on trial. It was charged that on the night of the 11th of August, while Robert Poole, of No. 138 West Tenth-street, was passing the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, he was assailed by the accused, who stabbed him with a knife. The evidence not being sufficiently clear, the Jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

George Price and John H. Dix, two prisoners who were remanded last term, owing to the disagreement of the Jury, were again brought up and tried on a charge of grand larceny, and this time were acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Levi Abraham; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Julia Brown; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Samuel Conklin; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Louis Isaacs; burglary in first degree and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Thos. Lynch, Geo. Brown, John Williams, Henry C. Mountford; burglary in third degree.

The People *vs.* Henry Posey; assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* Chas. W. Kenney, James Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy; robbery in first degree.

The People *vs.* John Schenck; violating Pilot Laws.

The People *vs.* Bernard McGee; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Joseph H. Clinton; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Catherine O'Rourke; grand larceny of money.

Minor Crimes—Old and Young Thieves—Ruffians and Wife-Beaters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-eight cases on the calendar for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Of these 27 were complaints for petty larceny, 16 were for assault and battery, 2 for violations of the boat laws, 1 violation Corporation Ordinance, 1 disorderly house, and one for malicious mischief. There was an unusually large number of little boys and girls—ragged and hungry waifs of the street—arraigned for pilfering, their sentences varying according to the ability of parents to care for them. A noticeable feature of the session was the non-interference of counsel, which fact was decidedly favorable to the prisoners. In one or two cases only, did counsel appear, and the result was that the calender was got through with in about half the time usually consumed in disposing of the same number of cases. The ends of justice were doubtless better served, for magistrates are but human, and, consequently, obstinate. When a lawyer tries to clear a criminal, the magistrate seems more inclined to hold the accused to be guilty, and to combat the lawyer, than he does if the culprit pleads guilty, or rests on the merits of his case rather than on technical quibbles. In nine cases out of ten a prisoner arraigned at the Sessions is far better off without counsel than with.

TRAPPED BY HIS EMPLOYER.

Adolph Foster, a boy about 14 years of age, was charged with having stolen a box of cigars from his employer, Lemmy Karpel. The complainant testified that he had marked some money and given it to five friends, whom he sent to buy cigars of the boy. The prisoner received the money but failed to pay it over to his employer. He was afterwards discovered to have his pockets full of cigars. As the complaint failed to specify the taking of the marked money, the boy was dismissed, but ordered to pay for the cigars.

GAVE IT BACK.

William Birmingham, a hard-looking boy 19 years of age, was charged with stealing a watch from Christopher Babb. The prisoner, on being asked to plead, said "Guilty, your Honor, but I gave it back." This magnanimity on his part seemed, in his mind, to atone for the theft, and he continued to repeat that he "gave it back," and seemed surprised that this was not satisfactory. It appeared that he went into the complainant's room, where he had no business, appropriated the watch, and only "gave it back" when overtaken in his flight. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge for one year.

OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chas. Bloom, a colored boy, was charged by officer Eakins with distributing obscene cards in Broadway. The offensive document was the ordinary business card of a dealer in quack medicines. Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, being attracted by the honest appearing countenance of the accused, volunteered to defend him. He showed that similar advertisements were printed daily in the newspapers, some of them even worse in their language, and read from the *Herald* and *World* to substantiate his statement. The Court decided that the offence did not come within the City ordinance, and the boy, owing to the interest taken in his case by Mr. Spencer, was acquitted, but warned not to be caught in similar business again. Had the quack dealer himself been arraigned for causing such advertisements to be circulated, he probably would not have fared so well.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

Mrs. Julia Leonard preferred a charge of larceny against her son, Charles E. Leonard. According to the mother's statement, the prisoner is one of six children; but being a sickly boy had always been petted at home, his brothers and mother supporting him. A day or two since he stole a pair of gold spectacles from his mother and sold them for $2. The mother said this was his first offence, and begged that a light punishment might be inflicted. He was remanded for sentence.

IN BAD COMPANY.

Honora Carney was charged with stealing $10 from George O'Shaunessey. The complainant testified that he had been in company with the prisoner and half a dozen other bad girls, drinking and spreeing with them in various saloons, until he became drunk. He then accompanied the prisoner to her house, and on getting sober discovered that he had lost $10. The magistrate thought the complainant deserved to lose his money, and as there was no positive evidence against the prisoner, she was discharged.

LOOKING FOR HER LOVER.

Rosina Melic, a German girl, was charged with attempting to steal some ladies' wearing apparel from Catharine Thomas. The complainant testified that while she was in a neighbor's room, on the same floor of the house in which she lives, she heard some one in her own room. She hastened thither and discovered the prisoner standing over her open trunk, in which was her wearing apparel. On being discovered the girl rushed for the street, exclaiming: "Me speak no English." She was arrested, and, through an interpreter, stated that she had been but a few days in this country, and was in pursuit of her lover. A young German cigar-maker testified that he knew the prisoner in the old country and was engaged to be married to her. He had sent her directions where to find him, and he supposed she was looking for him when captured. It appeared, however, that this "stranger in a strange land" had previously met her lover here, knew his residence, and that the offence was committed in another quarter of the City. The prisoner was found guilty, but remanded until Thursday, to allow further inquiries to be made.

STEALING COTTON.

Martin Mulvey was charged with stealing $15 worth of cotton from Joseph Williard. The complainant testified that the cotton was in bales on one of the piers, and that he saw a man pull cotton out of the bales and pass to the prisoner, who put it in a bag. This is a common practice of the dock thieves, and a source of great annoyance as well as loss to owners. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS.

Officer John Kelly preferred a charge of assault and battery against an inoffensive looking young man named Francis Crawley. The officer testified that a few nights since he saw the prisoner enter the hallway of a tenement house, and that shortly afterward he heard loud cries of "Watch" issue from the house. He hastened over and met the prisoner coming out, and on attempting to arrest him was kicked in the breast. He did not state, however, that he clubbed the young man on the head most unmercifully, until that fact was elicited on cross-examination. Other witnesses testified that the prisoner was beaten by the officer without provocation, but their evidence was so contradictory that they rather damaged the case than helped it. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

Officer Alexander Wilson charged John Bradley with having assaulted him. The officer testified that the prisoner and four or five other young men were on a street corner behaving in a very noisy manner. The complainant requested them to be still. Some words ensued, when the prisoner struck him a blow in the face. No defence being put in the prisoner was found guilty and fined $50.

A PILFERING SERVANT.

Miss Fanny Striker, a neatly-dressed colored-girl, plead guilty to stealing a quantity of wearing-apparel from Mrs. Sarah Fleming and Mrs. Bella Stewart. The girl was a servant with the latter, and was tempted beyond her strength. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months, her counsel protesting that in election times all the "Strikers" should be retained in the City for the use of the Democratic Party. The Court was about to commit the Counsel for contempt, in perpetrating so bad a pun, but relented on learning that the offender is a candidate for Congress, in the hope that his horrible wit may have a beneficial effect on that body at its next session. The Magistrate remarked, however, to the punster, that "with any more such jokes the Court can *dis-Spencer*."

BOATING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Capt. Hartt, of the Harbor Police, is exceedingly vigilant in bringing to account transgressors of the law in reference to boating on the bay and rivers. Every court-day one or more watermen are arraigned at his instance for plying their vocation in boats for which no license has been obtained. No discretion rests with the Court in these cases, but whoever is found guilty of having been afloat in an unlicensed boat, be it for business or pleasure, must be fined $100. Martin O'Hara and Louis Kaag plead guilty to this offence, and were each fined $100, which sum was speedily paid to the Clerk of the Court.

RATHER PEPPERY.

John Holloway charged Ellen McMahon with having committed an assault upon him. According to his testimony, he was standing quietly in a grocery-store, when the prisoner entered and threw a handful of pepper in his eyes. This constituted the assault. Mr. Fitzpatrick, landlord of the house in which the prisoner lives, in a very loud voice testified that the complainant was a nuisance, and deserving of more pepper than he had received. He said that Holloway had for five years been in the habit of stationing himself in the hallway of the house at night, and insulting all his female tenants, and he was glad Mrs. McMahon had peppered him. The prisoner said she had just purchased the fiery condiment to season her husband's dinner with but thought the complainant needed seasoning more than the dinner did. She was fined $25, which Mr. Fitzpatrick paid at once, vowing that "he'd carry the matter to the Grand Jury, and that he'd have the complainant and the lawyers and the Judges all indicted. The man's a nuisance," he said, "and I'll have him abated." Mr. Fitzpatrick was kindly led out of Court by an officer, who was fearful that the Hibernian gentleman would be locked up for contempt of Court if he did not make a hasty exit.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

A complaint was made before a Police Magistrate that Charles Miller and Herman Ulrich were the keepers of a disorderly house, and they were arrested upon the complaint. They were subsequently released upon giving bail for their appearance before the Court of Special Sessions to answer the charge. Yesterday the case was called for trial, but as neither of the defendants answered to their names, their bail was declared forfeited and the bondsmen notified. A new complaint will be made against the parties at once, and their appearance to answer insured, if possible.

AN INFANTILE PILFERER.

Mary A. Levett, a sweet-faced, bare-footed, bareheaded, bare-legged little girl of five or six years of age, was arraigned before the Court and a room full of grim policemen and grown spectators, charged with the horrible crime of picking up forty cents worth of cotton from the premises of Cyrus Turton. This wretched miscreant, who is known to have been a hardened criminal all her degraded life, was caught with a basket on her arm, struggling through the street beneath the weight of her feloniously obtained property. The miserable thief was promptly handed over to the officers of justice, and by them incarcerated within the gloomy cells designed for all such terrible offenders. This degraded infant pleaded guilty to the heinous offence, which saved Mr. Turton the trouble of swearing, or rather of giving evidence. The mother of the little baby came forward and begged for the custody of her child. The Magistrate remembered that but a few weeks since he had sentenced this pleading mother to the Island, and charged her with being responsible for the misdeeds of her pretty child. With tears the woman admitted her errors, but promised to reform herself and to take proper charge of her child in future; to clothe, feed, educate and love it. Upon this promise the little shivering, frightened child was given to her, and gladly trotted out of court by her side, every heart in that audience warming toward and sympathizing with the little pilferer—except, perhaps, the heart of him who had brought her there.

A WORTHLESS DRUNKARD.

James Lowey was arraigned on complaint of his wife, Maria Lowey, for an assault committed upon her. From the statement of the complainant and her eldest son, a young man about 22 years of age, it appears that the husband and father is a worthless drunkard. For fourteen years he has lived upon the earnings of his wife and children, and during that time he has not contributed one dollar to their support. For fourteen years this suffering woman bore his ill-treatment, and this was her first complaint. On the occasion of the assault charged, Mrs. Lowey was working at her sewing-machine, when her husband, arising from his drunken sleep, ordered her to cease her labor. This, she replied, she could not do, as her work must be finished for the shop. He then procured a pistol, and placing the muzzle against the cheek of his wife, discharged it. The ball entered the ceiling, knocking off the plastering, the explosion terribly frightening the lady. Again the brute discharged his weapon, but did no damage beside injuring some furniture. This offence was too much for even a woman's forbearance, and a complaint was made. The besotted prisoner, upon whose face his years of drunkenness had set their unmistakable seal, denied the allegations of his wife and son, and in his maudlin incoherencies, persisted in addressing the magistrate as "my Lord" and "your Lordship." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, the utmost imprisonment the Court could give him.

TILL TAPPING.

This offence, while not recognized in the statutes by any other name than that of larceny, is still so distinctive as to have received in this City the above designation. It consists of robbing money-drawers in stores while proprietors and clerks are engaged, and is generally perpetrated by boys. Wm. Bambrick, a boy of about ten years of age, was charged with having robbed the till of Kate Belsther. It appears that a gentleman passing the store of the complainant saw two boys looking in at the window. He also glanced in and saw the prisoner reaching over the counter with his hand in the money-drawer. The gentleman rushed into the store and captured the young thief, but his accomplices ran off. The mother of the boy had interceded so successfully with the kind-hearted complainant that she not only did not desire to prosecute the lad, but offered to take him into her service if the Court would release him. As the boy had previously made an unfavorable record in the Police Court, he was remanded until further inquiries could be made regarding him.

Augustus Clanahan, a vicious-looking boy, of about thirteen years of age, was charged with having robbed the money-drawer of Henry Brockman, taking therefrom $3 50 in currency. The father of this boy sent word to the Court that the lad was old in vice and ancient in sin, notwithstanding his youth, and begged that he might be put out of the way of temptation for a time. He was remanded for sentence.

AN UNFORTUNATE EMIGRANT.

Louis Holbour, a German boy about 17 years old, whose intelligence is made apparent by the fact that a few weeks' residence in the City has enabled him to speak English quite fluently, preferred a charge of robbery against Minnie McGuire, one of the most degraded of New-York's street-walkers. The boy testified that he was a stranger in the country, with no friends, and but $3 50, and no place to sleep. On Monday evening he was eating an ear of corn at a stand in the Bowery when the prisoner picked his pocket of his last cent. The Magistrate directed an officer to escort the unfortunate boy to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, who will find employment for him. On hearing these words from the Magistrate the prisoner laughed loudly, thereby giving utterance to her great satisfaction at what she supposed a punishment of her accuser. Her smile was speedily changed to a whine when the Court found her guilty, and informed her that that identical laugh would cost her four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A MODEL WATCHMAN.

Alexander Archibald, a night-watchman employed by the Merchants' Police, plead guilty to stealing some Manilla rope from the bark *Brazilian*. He urged as an excuse that he was paid but a dollar and a half per day for his services, and that the owners of the ship refused to pay his car-fare to and from his work. He, therefore, took the rope and sold it to "get square." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

JULY AND JANUARY.

Mrs. Ann O'Reiley, an Irishwoman, whose youthful days were passed many years ago, preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, James O'Reiley, a rollicking young Irishman, ten or twelve years younger than his spouse. The lady said that they had been married but three months, and all the kindness he had shown her during that time was summed up in the black eye he had given her. He was too frisky for her, she thought, and she wanted a "bill of separation," which the Magistrate promised to give her. The prisoner excused himself "for larrupin the ould woman" by saying that she "agitated" him beyond endurance. He was sentenced to twenty days in the City Prison, and his elder half left the court-room firm in the belief that she was legally divorced, and at liberty to marry any eligible person. She stipulated, however, that the next one must be nearer her own age. Here is an opportunity for widowers of 60, or bachelors whose hopes of married bliss faded away on the approach of the half century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Fish, pettit larceny, Penitentiary three months; Patrick Holahan, pettit larceny, House of Refuge one year; Mary McBride, assault and battery, $20; William Darrison, pettit larceny, two months in Penitentiary.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Lydia Wiseby, a young American girl, who was tried on Saturday last for stealing some articles of wearing apparel from her employer, was brought up for sentence. Throughout the session the unfortunate girl was sobbing and crying in the prisoner's box, and when brought out for sentence her grief became hysterical and she could not say a word. The offence complained of was believed to have been her first, and for this she appeared sincerely penitent. Imprisonment for the past few days has been to her a terrible punishment, more than expiating her offence. The Court was about to release her, when it was ascertained that her father was a respectable clergyman, on Long Island, in reduced circumstances. An officer was directed to make inquiries and induce the friends of the accused to place her where she will be beyond temptation. That this may be satisfactorily done the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 9, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C.	112⅝	300	Union Nav. Co.	110¾
2,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s,R.'62	113½	100	do	110⅞
34,000	US. 6s,5-20s,C.'62	113⅝	400	Ashburton Coal	18½
2,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C.'65	110⅝	300	At. Mail S. Co.	110
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s C.	99⅝	100	do ...2d call	110¾
5,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s,R.	99⅞	70	Cen. Am. Tran.	20
5,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s,		200	Pac. M. S. Co.	214½
	First Ser.	105⅝	100	New-York Cen.	111
2,000	do ...2d Ser.	105⅝	300	do	111
1,000	do	105⅝	500	do ...s60	114⅞
500	do ...3d Ser.	105⅝	100	do	115⅛
2,000	Ill. St. B. 6s,'77	105	100	do	115⅜
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73¼	1000	do ...2d call	115
1,000	Virginia 6s ...x-c	46	500	Erie R.	83
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s	84	100	do	83⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s. ...x-c	84	200	do	83¾
1,000	do	83	900	do	83⅝
5,000	do ...2d call	83	100	do ...2d call	83⅝
2,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	85	200	do	83½
1,000	do ...2d call	85	100	do	83⅝
2,000	Missouri 6s	79⅛	300	Erie R. Pr.	79½
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		200	Stonington R.	101
	Issue	80	1400	Reading R.	116½
5,000	Cal. 7s	116	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅜
5,000	Louisiana 6s	68	200	do	89½
120,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	8	Ill. Central R.	126
20,000	do ...b30	34	100	do ...s10	127¼
170,000	do	33⅝	300	do ...s10	127⅛
9,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf.	51	500	do ...s60	125½
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s,'76Con.	114	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	89½
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M.	83	1100	do	89⅝
2,500	Ill. Can. Bs. '75	102	100	Chi. & N. W.	44½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88¾	100	do	44⅝
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	1200	do	44¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97	300	do ...s60	44⅝
1,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	65	1000	do ...s60	42½
8	Am. Ex. Bank	118	100	do	44⅝
25	do	117	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅜
115	Shoe & L. Bank	112	100	do	74⅝
24	Merchants' Bank	116½	300	do ...2d call	74¼
6	Bank of Amer.	138½	200	do	74⅜
100	Cen. Nat. Bank	115	400	Cleve. & Tol.	122
200	Cum. Coal P.	57	200	Chic. & R. I.	107½
200	do	56⅝	200	do	107⅜
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	63	400	do	107¼
100	do	63½	100	Tol., W. & W.	45⅜
210	West. U. Tel.	55	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
300	do	54½	2500	do	109⅝
500	do ...2d call	54⅝	100	do	109⅝
400	Quick. Min.	54½	24	Chi. & Mil. R.	70
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	29⅝	100	Chic. & G. E.	50½
100	do	29¾	100	do	51
300	Butler Coal	15⅝	200	H. & St. J. Pr.	55
100	Spruce H. C.	4			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	109⅝
10,000	do	34	500	do	109⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	54¼	1200	M. S. & N. I.	89⅝
300	Erie R.	83¾	500	Chic. & N. W.	44½
100	do	83⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅜
600	N. Y. Cen.	115⅜	600	Chic. & R. I.	107¼
1500	Reading R.	116⅜			
600	do	116½			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$90,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	115¼
4,000	do	112½	100	do	115⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s, C.	99⅝	100	Erie Railroad	83⅜
5,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	100	do	83½
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¼
30,000	do	33⅝	1000	do	127⅜
300	Wilks. Coal	63	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	89½
200	Cum. Coal P.	56¾	300	do ...b10	89¾
200	do	56½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
200	West. U. Tel.	54⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	122⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	54¼	200	do ...b30	122¼
100	do	54⅜	200	do ...b30	122½
100	At. Mail S. Co.	110	200	Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
100	do	110¼	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	45⅞
200	Reading R.	116⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	33¾	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅜
100	Canton Co.	53⅝	200	do ...s30	89
200	do	53¾	100	do ...b10	89⅜
500	Cum. Coal ...b3	57	100	do ...s15	89⅝
200	do ...b3	56⅞	200	do ...b10	89¾
100	do ...b10	56¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co. ...s3	54⅜	100	do ...b10	89¾
100	Mar. Min Co. ...s15	15¾	100	do ...b3	89⅝
100	do ...b3	13⅜	200	do ...b30	90
100	Mariposa Pref.	33½	100	do	89⅞
100	Erie Railroad ...c	83¾	400	Clev. & Tol.	122⅛
500	do	83⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅝
200	do ...s3	83⅝	200	do ...s60	107
300	do	83⅝	1800	Chi. & N. W.	44⅝
400	do	83½	300	do	44½
300	do ...s3	83⅝	800	do	44⅝
200	do	83¾	100	do ...s10	44¼
2,0	do ...s15	83	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅜
100	do	83⅝	300	do	74
400	West. U. Tel. ...b3	55½	100	do ...b3	74
600	do ...b3	55	100	do ...s15	73¾
100	do ...s60	55	100	do	73⅞
200	N. Y. Central	114⅞	600	P. F. W. & C.	109½
200	Reading R.	116⅞	200	do ...b3	109⅜
200	do ...s15	116⅜			
200	Butler Coal Co.	15			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...s3	33¾	400	Reading R.	116¼
10,000	do	33⅝	800	do ...b3	116¾
400	Canton Co.	54	100	do ...b30	116⅜
200	do	54	200	do ...s3	116¾
100	do ...b15	54⅜	100	do ...s30	116
100	do ...s3	54	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
100	Boston W. P.	29	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	89½
200	Cum. Coal ...b3	56⅞	400	do ...s15	89⅝
100	do ...s3	56⅞	100	do ...b3	89⅜
100	Spruce Hill C.	4	500	do ...s15	89¾
100	Quicksilver	54⅜	100	Clev. & Tol.	122⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	33¼	300	do	122
200	do	29¾	200	Chic. & P. R. ...s3	89⅞
200	do ...s15	29⅝	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	107⅞
200	do ...s3	29⅝	300	do	107⅞
300	Smith & P. G.	12	100	do ...c	107⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	55	100	do ...b10	107⅛
100	do	54⅞	100	do ...s3	107⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	115⅛	100	do ...s3	107⅛
300	do ...b15	115⅜	300	do ...s3	107⅞
200	do	115⅜	800	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
200	do ...s10	115⅜	100	do ...b10	44⅝
200	do	115¼	300	do	44⅝
200	Erie R. ...b3	83⅝	100	do ...b10	44⅞
200	do	83⅞	100	do ...s3	44⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	119¾	600	do ...c	44⅝
100	P., F. W. & C. ...s3	109¼	400	do ...s3	44⅝
200	do	109½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
100	do ...s15	109⅞	100	do ...s15	73¾

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C. ...b3	33¾	200	New-York C. ...s60	112
10,000	do	33⅝	100	do	115¼
100	Boston W. P.	29¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127⅜
100	Cumb. Coal	56⅜	100	do	127¼
200	do ...b3	56⅝	100	do ...s3	127¼
200	Mar. Pref.	29¾	100	do ...s5	127¼
300	do	29¾	100	Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
100	do ...s15	29¾	400	Clev. & Tol. ...s60	122
100	do ...b10	30	100	do	123
100	do ...s1	29½	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	107¼
100	Smith & P. Gold ...b15	12	400	do ...s15	107¾
100	West. U. Tel. ...s3	55⅝	100	do ...s3	107¼
100	Erie R. ...s3	83¾	300	Chic. & N. W.	44
800	Reading R. ...b10	116⅝	100	do	44⅛
200	do ...s15	116⅝	100	do ...s3	43¾
200	do ...b10	116⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	74
200	do ...s30	115⅜	300	do ...s3	74⅛
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	89¾	100	do ...s60	74
200	do	89⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
100	do ...s15	89¼	100	do ...b11	109⅞
200	do ...b3	89⅞	100	do ...s3	109⅞
100	do	89⅞			

TUESDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The supply of Gold was made easier in the Gold Room than yesterday, and only ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. was made for its use until Wednesday, in place of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. a day, as paid from Monday until Tuesday. The price of Gold was also lower by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., though the market rallied from the cheapest sales of the morning, 148⅞@⅞ to 149⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. Early in the day there was a partial improvement in the business of Exchange for the Boston steamer, and first-class Bills on London were at 107@107¼ ⅌ cent. But as the price of Gold again stiffened, the demand fell off, and the market closed flat at 107 ⅌ cent.

The course of Money at Bank and with private lenders was quite steady at the cheap rates for some time quoted, and the supply easy on call to the Stock Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. The rates on prime paper of short date are also steady at 5@6 ⅌ cent., but, as a rule, the Banks are now preferring to place their balances on call, to be prepared for any change or advance in sales that may occur later in the season.

The funds of the United States are again firm. There is a large business doing by the great dealers in Wall-street, and prices are especially firm on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, because of the near approach of the November coupon. The new consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, are rapidly working into popular favor at 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent.

The Railway movement on the Stock Exchange opened with much firmness on New-York Central, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Northwest, Reading and Michigan Southern, and comparatively steady on Erie. The latter was done as high as 83⅞ and as low as 82 in the forenoon, recovering to 83⅞@84 ⅌ cent. after the cheaper sales. The annual election, as fully anticipated by the Street for some days past, resulted in placing the old Board, substantially, in control for another year. The threatened opposition of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, who claimed to control the proxies on 50,000 or 60,000 shares was quieted by placing Mr. L. himself in the Direction, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. VANDERBILT. Another new Director was made, at the instance of Mr. LANE, of Mr. RANDOLPH, coal merchant, of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in place of Mr. MEAD, recently deceased. No other opposition was organized to the continued control of Mr. DREW, whose broker it is said was prepared to vote on no less than 86,000 shares. The firmness in Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern shares was conspicuous in the early dealings of the day, and the speculation was quite spirited also in both classes of the Northwest stock. New-York Central was firm, and there was more animation in some of the Miscellaneous stocks like Mariposa Preferred and Cumberland.

In the afternoon there was less spirit in the Railway market, while the Funds of the United States closed firm; Gold comparatively steady, and Exchange dull. The following quotations were made at 5 o'clock:

	Mond.	Tues.		Mond.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	44¾	44
U. S. 5-20s	113⅝	113¾	N. West Pref.	73⅝	74
U. S. 7-30s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	107⅛	107¼
N. Y. Central	115	115⅛	Fort Wayne	109	109⅞
Erie	83	83⅝	Cumb'land Coal	56⅝	57
Hudson*	121⅝	119¾	Quicksilver	54⅜	54⅜
Reading	116⅜	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph	54⅞	55
Mich. Southern	89⅝	90	Mariposa Pref.	34¼	29⅞
Illinois Central	127¼	127⅜	Ohio Certificates	34	33¾
Pittsburgh	89⅝	89⅝	American Gold	148⅝	149⅛
Tennessee 6s	73¼	72¾	Bills on London	108⅛	107

* Ex. dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Citizens'	100
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Merchants'	116	Nassau	105
America	138	Shoe and Leather	112
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	118
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	St. Nicholas	105½
Seventh Ward	111	New-York County	145
State of New-York	113	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Commerce	120	Central National	115
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108⅛
Pacific	160	Ninth National	115
Chatham	140	Tenth National	101
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort.	101½
N.Y.Cen. 7s. '76	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.2d M.	97
Buff. N.Y.& E.1stM.'77	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	102	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	78
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Miss.& Mo. L'dG't 1stM.	64
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	74	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	96
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	McGregor West. 1st M.	83
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,848,066 28; including for Customs, $493,000; Coin Notes, $246,000. Payments, $1,973,737 80. Balance, $92,058,006 91.

At the annual meeting of the Erie Railway this afternoon, the following officers were elected: Robert H. Berdell, Alexander S. Diven, Samuel Marsh, John Arnot, Ambrose S. Murray, H. L. Pierson, Daniel Drew, William B. Skidmore, Dudley S. Gregory, William Evans, J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. A. Cushman, Thomas W. Gale, Isaac N. Phelps, J. F. D. Lanier, Franklin F. Randolph and Frederick A. Lane.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,930,151. Included in the exports were 1,813 bales of Cotton to Liverpool, valued at $292,756.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1866.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing a communication from the cigar manufacturers of Cincinnati, complaining of my construction of the law relative to the tax on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, as being unjust and oppressive, and stating what would, in their opinion, be a proper construction of the law.

These manufacturers insist that the *ad valorem* tax, to be assessed on cigars valued at over $12 ⅌ 1,000, should be on the excess above $12, and not upon the price sold for.

In answer to these complaints, it will be sufficient for me to state that Congress itself settled the question whether the *ad valorem* tax should be upon the price sold for or upon the excess above $12 per thousand. By the House bill, on all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots valued above $12 per thousand, a tax of $10 per thousand was to be paid. The Senate amended the House bill by striking out the tax of $10 per thousand on cigars, &c., valued above $12, and inserted in lieu thereof 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on the excess above $12 per thousand. The House would not accede to the amendment of the Senate. A Committee of Conference was appointed and a compromise was effected on the basis of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and $4 per thousand on all cigars valued at or above $12 per thousand. After the bill was passed a resolution was offered by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, declaring that the 20 per cent. *ad valorem* should be understood as only applying to the excess above $12 per thousand for which the cigars might be sold. But this resolution being in direct contravention of the compromise entered into between the two Houses, failed to receive any support from the members, and was dropped.

Cigars, on which the tax does not accrue until after a sale has been effected, are to be returned at the sales' price, whether they are disposed of at wholesale or retail. Manufacturers of cigars may have them appraised at the wholesale market value and placed in bond. Whenever he (or they) may wish afterward to withdraw them for consumption or sale, he may do so on payment of the tax, and afterward sell them at retail, or sell them through peddlers, at prices in advance of their wholesale market value.

Yours respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

M. P. GADDIS, Esq., United States Assessor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1866.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries in your letter dated 1st inst., I have to say that all canned goods, either in the hands of the manufacturer or purchaser, sold or offered for sale on or after the 1st inst., are required to be stamped as specified in schedule "C" of the Act of July 13, 1866.

When canned goods have been packed in cases, and it would be difficult and expensive to unpack them and affix the requisite stamps, the parties will have complied substantially with the law, if, when sold, the manufacturer or dealer incloses in an envelope to the purchaser a sufficient number of canceled stamps, to be affixed when goods are unpacked. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

STEPHEN H. PROVOST, Esq., New-York City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EDWARD CLARKE,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 115 bbls. Ashes, 12,463 bbls. Flour, 220 bbls. and 1,722 bags Corn Meal, 6,985 bushels Wheat, 140,746 bushels Corn, 7,045 bushels Rye, 35,162 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Malt, and 13,776 bushels Oats, 50 bbls. Pork, 26 pkgs. Cut Meats, 13 pkgs. Lard, and 729 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, including Pots at $9 50@$9 75, and Pearls at $12 50@$12 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at full prices. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 18,629 bags; sales 21,838 bags; the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 3,500 *Carmelita*, 4,500 per *Fosterlandet*, and 3,600 per *Bolivar*, (before arrival) 3,000 per *Mozart*, 252 per do.; 946 European lots; 3,200 per *Talbot*, and 2,840 balance per *Haydn*. Sales have also been made of 3,123 per *Chinesrin*, and 3,208 per *Convoy*, to arrive. The market closes very firm at our quotations. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 64,030 bags, including of Rio, 30,284 bags; of Java, 3,349 bags; of Ceylon, 1,944 bags; of Maracaibo, 10,068; Laguayra, 12,331; of St. Domingo, 1,000, and of all descriptions, 5,054.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

	Bags.
Baltimore	6,000
New-York	30,284
Grand total	36,284

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed, with apparently more sellers than buyers in the market. Middling grades ranged from 37c.@40c., chiefly at 37c.@39c., ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 3,553 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,568
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	10,365
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	38,163
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	470,307
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports this week	1,813
Exports in September	21,474
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	310,832
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—There has been more disposition to meet the views of buyers, as regards prices, and trade has consequently been more animated since our last, especially in domestic Cottons, which have, in most instances, yielded proportionately with the raw material, now fully 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. lower than this day a week ago. The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 23½c.; Laconia B, 22½c.; Laconia E, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Tip Top, 32½c.; James, 30c.; Red Bank, 23c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnell, 19½c.; Wauregan, 18½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers IXL in fair demand. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 5, $16 50; No. 10, $21; No. 40, $33. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $7 75; Home-made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much less sought after to-day, and has declined 15c.@30c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 11,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 @$10 40; very poor to fair old Extra State at $8 30@ $10 90; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 90@$12 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$13 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 40
Extra State	8 80	@12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 90	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90	@14 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 10	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 65	@17 50

Southern Flour has been in light supply and limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in active demand, including Superfine at $6 50@ $7 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City, $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and nominally 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel cheaper. Sales were reported of only a boat-load of Amber Michigan on private terms; and small lots of Amber State at $2 98@$3 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been pretty active to-day, but a trifle lower in price. Sales since our last, 179,000 bushels, at 92c.@92½c. for inferior; 93c.@ 93½c., chiefly at 93c., afloat, and 93½c.@95c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; and 94c.@96c. for White do. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand at easier prices, including Chicago at 52c.@57c., the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee at 55c.@59c.; State at 61c.@62c., ⅌ bushel. Sales 89,000 bushels. Rye is in moderate request; sales 13,000 bushels, including Western at $1@$1 17½, and State at $1 28, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been much depressed to-day; 31,000 bushels were sold at $1 25@$1 30 for State, and $1 35@$1 40 for Canada ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet, yet firm.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 80c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, including American new at 40c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and held firmly, including SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 35c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in less demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 68½c.@70c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 12½@$5 25; Resin at $4 37½@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90 @$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 95; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Oct. 8.—*Sperm*—Continues in request, and the transactions since our last reach 1,343 bbls.—75 bbls. at $2 62, 110 do. at $2 64, and 868 do. $2 65 ⅌ gallon, all for manufacturing; and 200 do. for export, at $2 65 ⅌ gallon. In Boston, 70 bbls. sold for export on private terms. Stock in first hands, 4,161 bbls. *Whale*—Continues dull, the only sales being 155 bbls. Humpback and Blackfish on private terms for manufacturing. Stock in first hands, 15,800 bbls. *Whalebone*—Arctic has been in request, and the entire stock in this market has been sold for export. The transactions were as follows: 10,000 lbs. at $1 38, 18,000 lbs. at $1 40, 22,000 lbs. at $1 43, 3,000 $1 50. In New-York sales were made of 8,500 Arctic at $1 45, and 16,000 do. at $1 50. Also 5,000 lbs. South Sea at $1 27½.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Oct. 8, 1866	29,573	62,898	655,994
Same time last year	28,883	70,793	546,500
Exports for week ending Oct. 8, 1866	440	—	32,600
Previously	4,784	376	392,400
From Jan. 1 to date	5,224	376	425,000

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 120,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., early in the week; 10,000 do., 64x64, 14¼c.; 40,000 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 13,000 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 20,000 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 8,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 3,000 do., 56x60, 12½c.; 6,000 do., 60x64, 14½c.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack request at 24c.@24½c. for Crude; 41½c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in more demand to-day, opening heavily but closing more firmly. Sales since our last, 7,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 85@$33 10 for new Mess, closing at $33 10 cash, regular way; $31 @$31 25 for one-year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 6,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including October, seller's option, at $32 75; November, seller, $31 25@ $31 75, and all the year, seller, part cash, $29 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 14½c.@ 14½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; *sales 280 pkgs*. Bacon is in moderate request at 15½c. @15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Sales 370 boxes. Lard is improving; sales since our last, 550 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $45@$48 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in less request at 13½c.@13½c. for heavy. Butter continues in limited request at from 37c.@ 45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@ 35c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 6c.@ 18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@44
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	37	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	33	@35
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western States—firkins, common	20	@21

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Rangoon at $9 25@$9 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in rather more request within our range. We quote: Honduras Deer, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62c., in gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16½c.; Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16c.; White A, 15½c., and Yellow C, 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 174,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., the latter an extreme price, and 37,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand and firm. Desirable lots are scarce. Sales 249 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at 41c. for new and 45c. for old, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 44,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ⅌ bushel, and 80 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For London, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 50 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 9d.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SLEEPING, with $2,000 or $3,000; no speculation: profit in a year equal to amount invested: no risk; security given for capital advanced. Address J. VERMILYE, Attorney, New-Brighton; or R. DEMMING, Attorney, Room No. 16, at No. 77 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 capital to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business established in 1857. Address DE R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS—For windows and signs; most beautiful, lasting and transferable. Sent everywhere. Glass signs, druggists gla ss labels, wood and other sign letters. Painters for der. Samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE on 8th-av., now doing a good cash business. Cheap rent and well established. Will be sold at a fair price for cash. Inquire of W. J. UNDERHILL, 91 Murray-st.

$20,000—A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange desires to form a copartnership with a person having the above amount. Address BROKER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT A BARGAIN.—A DARK BAY SADDLE mare, fine traveler, kind in harness and under saddle. Also, a black Scotch pony, sound and kind in every particular; elegantly formed, long tail and mane. For further information inquire of G. F. YOUNGMAN, No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BLOOD SADDLE mare in the City; perfectly sound; color, dark bay; price $600. May be seen at the private stables, No. 24 Lexington-av.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE HARNESS AND English Kersey Horse Blankets for sale cheap at No. 253 Pearl-st. Importer of saddlery.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 35 PINE-ST.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT DR. Dowling's Church to-night. See General News.

DRY GOODS

WE SHALL OPEN AT RETAIL, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, a full assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, BASQUES, Circulars, Talmas, Basquines, &c., &c., &c., including a full assortment of our own manufacture and of the latest European novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS for 50 cents a yard.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S.
We are now opening
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
ever offered in the
UNITED STATES.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
We have no connection whatever with any other store in this City.

500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HDKFS, $3 a dozen.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

OPENING OF CLOAKS.
M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
will open
On THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,
For FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.
Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.
No. 19 5th-av.

FULL LINE
LACES,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A GRAND OPENING
OF CLOAKS
AT THE VILLA DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.
C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS.
Will open of their own importations the latest styles direct from Paris, on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.
A rich and varied assortment of Sacques, Basques, Circulars, Carriage Jackets, &c. All the latest
NOVELTIES
Have been secured, among others, the "Ne plus Ultra" of Cloaks,
THE RISTORI,
which stands unrivaled in beauty and style. Also of their own manufacture, of magnificent designs, all styles of cloaks in great variety for
BROADWAY TRADE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FULL LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMB. HDKFS, for 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY WILL OPEN A SPLENDID assortment of Fall and Winter millinery on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at her new store, No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.
The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.
Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.
He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American*.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 83 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

STUART'S SYRUP.
Extra syrup of superior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—I. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO., small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXTRACTED without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, a GOLD BROOCH, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, (rather unique in workmanship, probably differing from any manufactured in the City, or on sale, valued as a relic,) either in an 8th-av. car or in going from College-place through Murray-st. to Broadway, across Broadway and Park to *Daily Times* Office, thence to *Tribune*, from *Tribune* through Nassau-st. to *Herald*, then up Fulton-st. to take 8th-av. car, Vesey-st., thence to Charles-st. The finder will receive five dollars reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the office of the *Daily Times*.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE—THE RENOWNED clairvoyant, at No. 11 Carrol-place, Bleecker-st., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. An Historical Romance. By L. MUHLBACH, author of "Joseph II. and His Court." Translated from the German by Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her daughters. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The Germans are neither novel readers nor novel writers, using these terms in their general acceptation. Men and women of that nationality are too phlegmatic to be stirred as Frenchmen, Americans, or even Englishmen may be by fictitious delineations, and they would give up reading in sheer disgust if they should be called on to keep pace with VICTOR HUGO, BALZAC, or even DICKENS. The very mental characteristics which unfit them for properly appreciating what is strictly termed "light literature," prepare them to enjoy the historical novel, as this possesses a sufficient basis of fact to give an air of reality to the incidents which it weaves together. Still, even this mania for facts which possesses his countrymen does not prevent Herr MUHLBACH from wandering occasionally from the record in his delineations of character. Thus in this work the old King Frederick William is persistently represented as possessed of hardly a single attribute of humanity. That he was brutal enough the world knows, but it is certain that his life was not crowded with such cruelties and grossness as are here narrated. On the other hand, a true record of the everyday life of Frederick the Great would not make him out the hero who moves through these pages with such solemn and stately dignity. Father and son were alike men, and if one had more than his share of coarseness, and the other more than his proportion of the finer qualities of humanity, there must have been times in the life of the father when his sternness would relax, and also in that of the son when his weaknesses would be developed. In spite of these partialities and prejudices the work displays an intimate acquaintance with the period in which the scene is laid, and much skill is exhibited in grouping together the prominent characters of the time. The long-suffering constancy of Queen ELIZABETH is very touchingly portrayed, and the episodes of court intrigue are opposed quite effectively to the instances of direct honesty and true affection which are found even in court life. On the whole the story is one of the best historical novels lately published, and it has been rendered into English quite satisfactorily, although occasional inaccuracies may be detected which a more careful revision would have remedied.

BALLADS, LYRICS AND HYMNS. By ALICE CARY. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Twenty years ago Miss ALICE CARY was introduced to the public through the columns of the *National Era*, of which Mr. J. G. WHITTIER was then associate editor. Since that time her name has been constantly before the public, and she has drawn around herself a circle of firm friends and warm admirers, who will doubtless be surprised to see what a substantial volume her poetical contributions to our periodical literature make, now that they are gathered together and published in book form. The "Apology," which prefaces the volume, is addressed to the "Spirit of Song," and it reads as follows:

O, ever true and comfortable mate,
For whom my love outwore the fleeting red
Of my young cheeks, nor did one jot abate,
I pray thee now, as by a dying bed,
Wait yet a little longer! Hear me tell
How much my will transcends my feeble powers:
As one with blind eyes feeling out in flowers
Their tender hues, or with no skill to spell
His poor, poor name, but only makes his mark,
And guesses at the sun shine in the dark;
So I have been. A sense of things divine
Lying abroad above the little things I knew,
The while I made my poems for a sign
Of the great melodies I felt were true.
Pray thee accept my sad apology,
Sweet master, mending, as we go along,
My homely fortunes with a thread of song,
That all my years harmoniously may run;
Less by the tasks accomplished judging me,
Than by the better things I would have done.
I would not lose thy gracious company
Out of my house and heart for all the good
Besides, that ever comes to womanhood,—
And this is much: I know what I resign,
But at that great price I would have thee mine.

Miss CARY's characteristics are so well defined and her place as a poetess is so clearly established that it is altogether useless to discuss her defects or to offer any extended criticism upon her productions. Feeling herself incapable of any sustained flight she modestly confines herself to ballads, hymns, lyrics and poetical fancies less formally expressed and many of these are entitled to rank with the best productions of American poetesses. Scores of the pieces in this volume will be recognized as having done their duty in times gone by in the poet's corner of innumerable journals. FENN, HOCHSTEIN, HERRICK, BELLOWS, WM. HART, LAUNT THOMPSON, J. G. BROWN with other eminent artists have contributed to this volume a number of illustrations, which, with a few exceptions, have been very well engraved and printed. A truthful steel engraving of Miss CARY forms the frontispiece to the volume. Tinted paper and the exquisite typography of the Riverside press make the book one of the handsomest lately issued. It will doubtless be in demand as a gift work during the holiday season now not so far off.

WHO BREAKS, PAYS. By the author of "Cousin Stella," "Skirmishing," &c. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

Generally speaking, the one who breaks does not pay, but then it depends very much on what is fractured. If it is, as in this case, a promise to marry that is broken, or if that novel part of the human anatomy known as the heart gives way under some unusual pressure, it is but reasonable that the one who is responsible for the disaster should bear the principal part of the expense; and that is just what this story, which has for its motto and title the Italian proverb *Chi Rompe-paga*, endeavors to show. Giuliani, an Italian refugee of noble birth, living in Paris, falls in love with Lilla Trufton, an English girl, of exquisite beauty, and for some time she deludes herself with the idea that she returns his passion. Her affections, however, are not so firmly fixed as to prevent her from transfering them readily to Sir Frederick Ponsonby; but the discovery of an intrigue which he had been carrying on even up to the day of his marriage provokes the young wife to a rupture with him, and the newly-wedded pair separate for a twelvemonth. The result of this estrangement must be learned from the book itself. The story is told with great vivacity and spirit, but it is marred throughout by exaggerations, and especially in the *denouément* of the plot, which is unnecessarily abrupt and altogether unnatural—so palpably improbable, in fact, as almost to convince the reader that the proverb upon which the book is based is false. This same story, by the way, was several years ago submitted to American readers.

TREASURES FROM THE PROSE WRITINGS OF JOHN MILTON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.
LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN MILTON. By W. CARLOS MARTYN. New-York: American Tract Society.

Every effort to popularize the prose writings of MILTON, and to familiarize the public with them, deserves cordial indorsement. The multitude regard MILTON chiefly as a poet, and where one knows him as the author of the *Areopagitica*, the *Eikonoklastes*, or the *Defence of the People of England*, twenty think of him only in connection with *Paradise Lost*. But his prose productions were really the fruits of his life labor; they contain great truths, enforced with a vigor of thought and an eloquence of expression possessed by no other writer, and they are as well worthy a careful reading now as when they were first written, for the same principles that were brought into antagonism in England two centuries ago, are now in conflict here, and many of the passages in this volume read as if they might have been written but a few days since, so applicable are they to the present state of affairs. Mr. FAYETTE HURD, the editor, has done his work with a degree of judgment which shows him to be an appreciative student of MILTON, and the publishers have paid WHITTIER a delicate compliment in dedicating the volume to him.

Still another proof that our knowledge of MILTON as a statesman and as a man, is felt to be deficient, is given in the production by the American Tract Society of a brief history of his career. This biography confines itself strictly to an account of his life, the facts of which it groups together succinctly and therefore in a form that will make it acceptable to many who may wish to know more of the man than his name.

OREGON AND ELDORADO; OR, ROMANCE OF THE RIVERS. By THOMAS BULFINCH, author of "The Age of Fable," &c. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

What man of middle age does not remember the absorbing interest with which, when a boy, he read the journals of LEWIS and CLARKE, narrating their experiences and adventures while exploring our Western territory. Mr. BULFINCH, as his *Age of Fable* showed, possesses a remarkable faculty for interesting while he instructs the young, and he employs it with practical effect in this vivid rehearsal of the earlier explorations west of the Rocky Mountains. His relationship with some of those who were directly engaged in these expeditions, especially those first sent out, chiefly for the purpose of trading with the tribes upon the Pacific coast has given him some facts not generally known, which make his record historically valuable. There is nothing new in that part of the work which is devoted to an account of the expeditions sent out after the discovery and conquest of Mexico and Peru in search of the fabled El Dorado, but the story of the adventures of ORELLANA and Sir WALTER RALEIGH, as well as of our own HERNDON, is graphically told. The book is not only valuable to the young, for whom it is specially written; it contains many facts which older readers will be glad to have brought to their memory.

RETALIATION. New-York: MOHUN & EBBS.

The author of these poems does not avow his name, and the only sign he makes is in this prefatory note:

> If the Muses, or any of their friends, will be so troublesome as to make one think that he can write, it is only just *Retaliation* that they should see what he has written."

"The Muses, or any of their friends," will probably regard themselves as sufficiently punished for their rashness if they venture to peruse the "poetry" comprised in this volume. Among the verses here gathered together we find the following:

"Now this book for two things seems to call
A word in its praise and its blame;
'Twas a fault that it was written at all;
Its merit's oblivion in flame."

To avoid all misapprehension, it should be stated that this verse, which is a fair specimen of the poetry from which it is selected, is entitled an "Epigram upon Bailey's Festus." The publishers have done all in their power to make *Retaliation* externally attractive, and it is hardly necessary to say that they have succeeded fully.

GALLUS; OR, ROMAN SCENES OF THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS. By Prof. W. A. BECKER. Translated by Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M. A. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Originally translated in 1844, this valuable work passed to a second edition within five years, and the third edition, which has just made its appearance, gives all the evidence necessary that it is still regarded as an authentic record of the domestic life of the Romans. The happy device hit upon by Prof. BECKER, in selecting a noble Roman, and a historical character at that, and making his life a type of that of the people, gives a reality to the representation which could have been secured in no other way. The book will always be regarded as a standard work of its class.

A NEW SABBATH HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, for the service of Song in the House of the Lord. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

The Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book, which has become an established favorite in many congregations, forms the basis of this new work. Changes have been made, by restoring the more familiar forms of tunes for the alterations given in the book first named, and many tunes which the present state of popular taste calls for have taken the place of some of those given in the original edition, which have not become general favorites. In an appendix several popular hymns, which have become associated with peculiar tunes, have been given. Although similar in many respects to its predecessor, this book is yet so different from it that both editions will continue to be published.

THE MODERN COOK: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE CULINARY ART IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. By CHARLES ELME FRANCATELLI. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
PETERSON'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE UNINITIATED. The same.
MISS LESLIE'S NEW COOKERY BOOK. The same.
NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. By Miss LESLIE. The same.
WIDDIFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK; OR, PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSWIFE. By HANNAH WIDDIFIELD. The same.
MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS FOR THE MILLION, containing four thousand five hundred and forty-five Receipts, Facts, Directions, &c. By Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. The same.
MRS. HALE'S NEW COOK BOOK: A PRACTICAL SYSTEM FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Mrs. S. J. HALE. The same.
MRS. GOODFELLOW'S COOKERY AS IT SHOULD BE; A NEW MANUAL OF THE DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN. The same.

Here is a library of cookery books, all published by the PETERSONS, each one containing some valuable hints not to be found in any of the others, and all taken together making up a series which it would need the lifetime of a Methuselah to test practically. If the "proof of a pudding is in its eating," the worth of a cook-book is assuredly only to be decided experimentally; and any attempt to estimate the relative value of any of these works, by a glance at their contents would be quite as absurd as to base a judgment of their worth upon their literary merits.

POEMS. By ELIZABETH AKERS (Florence Percy.) Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Half a dozen pieces might be selected from the hundred contained in this little volume which would alone entitle Mrs. AKERS to a place in the "blue and gold" series. The versification of these few is almost perfect, and the fancies they embody are pure and truly poetical; but the warmest admirers of "Florence Percy," as she was first and most familiarly known, will be surprised to see how much of her poetry falls even below mediocrity. The poem "Rock Me to Sleep Mother," to the authorship of which others have laid claim, is included in the volume, and the dispute about it will doubtless be renewed with more spirit than ever.

Geological Discoveries in California.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I SAW in the NEW-YORK TIMES of 24th ult. an extract from the San Francisco *Alta* of July 19, that the State Geological Survey of California had recently made a discovery of human remains, indicating far greater antiquity to the human race than has been heretofore allowed. It seems that in sinking a shaft a miner named JAMES WATSON found a human skull 150 feet down, and Prof. WHITNEY has declared it belongs to the Pliocene period of the creation. By the way, Pliocene, literally read, means *more recent*, but this has reference to the Eocene period, which has reference to the dawn of the present existing state of the creation. Thus Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, denote the dawn, the greater light, and perfect day. But excepting some discoveries referred to as having been made in France and England below the "drift" in limestone, and referred to by Prof. LYELL, we have no records of human remains generally allowed as having been discovered below the surface drift. There is, however, in a museum of natural history or curiosities in Liverpool, unless removed, a human skull to which I would like to draw the attention of geologists and paleontologists.

That remnant of a past period was blasted out of a copper mine by the workmen of Capt. BELL, on the Pacific coast, about 10 degrees south of the Equator, in Peru. Capt. BELL, who made the discovery and carried the specimen to Liverpool, assured the understand that there was no fissure into which a man might have fallen and thus been found by blasting horizontally into the mountain's side, and I questioned him very closely. If I recollect aright he said the excavation had reached in 70 yards; that vessels had often stopped there and taken in loads of ore, and thus penetrated so far into the mountain's side, and that the mountain rose about 3,000 feet, and on the top was barren, and exhibited a most desolate appearance for some miles back. In a word that the place was uninhabitable.

I cannot at this moment recollect the Captain's name further than already given. A relative who sailed with him to Ireland to see the nature of that country speaks of him in respectful terms, and he appears to me to be a gentleman of much candor and intelligence, and altogether incapable of fabricating a mere absurd *canard* to gain a momentary notoriety, and fall so much the lower afterward. I did not suppose geologists would credit any individual however, unless known almost universally, on such a point, and therefore have said little on the subject hitherto. But as it appears now other discoveries of like character are being recognized, I have concluded to direct attention to that remnant of an age of which the only history is written in the bosom of the everlasting hills.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

LETTER FROM A LOOKER-ON.

The Late War in Europe—Historical Resemblances—What Has Been and What Will Be the Result of the Late Contest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE HERMITAGE, Sept., 1866.

To the student of history the course and termination of the recent hostilities between Prussia and Austria has developed many features of strong resemblance to the famous war of the Seventeenth century, which was conducted mainly between the same contestants, and with these features, others that are diverse from the course and incidents of the former war.

Both wars appear to have originated on a question of title to, and possession of two insignificant provinces. Then it was for the Duchies of Cleves and Juliers, now it is for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Then Brandenburg (the Prussia of to-day), Neuberg and Austria laid claim to the provinces; now Prussia, Augustenberg and Austria are the contestants for these. But after the former war had got under way, the two Duchies in controversy were nearly lost sight of until the treaty of Westphalia referred the question of succession to arbitration. So also during the late conflict—Schleswig and Holstein have scarcely been heard from since the first movement of troops.

The former contest was no sooner opened than it became a "Religious War," and the belligerents were known as the "Evangelical Union" on one side, and the "Catholic League" on the other; and so it continued during the thirty and odd years it lasted. Sweden, nearly all of the Protestant States of Germany and cantons of Switzerland and the Netherlands, embraced the "Union;" which was assisted and encouraged, from time to time, by France, while Austria, all the Catholic States of Germany, Spain, Italy and the Papacy, formed the "League," assisted by the States lying between Austria and the Black Sea, and northwardly, without much regard to religious profession, their location deciding for them the part they were obliged to take.

France, first under Henry IV., and after his assassination for the part he was taking in rendering assistance to heretics, then under Cardinal RICHELIEU, aided the Evangelical Union, for the purpose of humbling the power of Austria, which, as head of the German Empire, was constantly aiming at the restoration of the territorial dominion of Charlemagne.

The war began in 1610, although it is usual to count it from 1619, and with the slight intermission produced by the Treaty of Prague in 1635, continued until the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The recent contest has extended scarcely beyond half as many weeks.

The parties to the late contest did not profess nor appear to be influenced by religious considerations; for several of the leading Protestant States of Germany allied themselves to Austria on account of their jealousy to the growing importance of Prussia; but no Catholic State voluntarily joined with Prussia, except Italy; and she had a purpose of her own, in the acquisition of Venetia from Austria; and, with it, Rome from the Pope. VICTOR EMMANUEL readily perceived that by uniting with Protestant Prussia in a war on Austria, he would be able to accomplish his designs more readily than in any other way. Therefore, in this contest there were Catholics and Protestants on each side; and it cannot be called, as the other was called, a "Religious War;" yet its effects are more decidedly of a religious character than those of the great war of two hundred years ago.

In the former contest the results were more of a political character. It is true several of the States which were Protestant before, were forced to become Catholic on the termination of the war: that none which were Catholic became Protestant, neither during the conflict, nor immediately after its close; yet the Protestant States acquired many advantages by its occurrence. They obtained an absolute release from the Imperial claim of escheat on their lands; and from the Imperial power of indicating succession where the right line of descent was broken; also entire independence of the Papal power. And beside many other Governmental gains, there was secured to the people a degree of political freedom never before enjoyed. These were the real results to Protestant Germany of the "Religious War." The continuation of the German Empire since has merely been the preservation of a rope of sand—an imaginary compact, with no other cohesive power than similarity of spoken language; while the hostile systems of State religions have constantly operated as a centrifugal force, to prevent unity of thought or action, except where each State had an equitable interest in the question at issue—a condition very nearly impossible to have an existence. So, that while Germany has been called an Empire, it has been nothing more than a collection of petty sovereignties, without unity, without authority, and without power. Such a union as the States Right doctrine would have made of the United States, had it been allowed full force of operation.

Let us now see what has been, and what will be, the result of the late contest. That which has been done, and that which will be done, are so closely allied that it is difficult to look at them now, in separate conditions. We will therefore assume that Germany is already divided by a line that throws nearly all of the States and populations adhering to the Catholic Church to the eastward: and those professing the Protestant religion to the West. The inevitable effect of such a division, so long as religion, or the Church, remain governmental institutions, in either section, is to form two Governments based upon religion as a sentiment: each standing in a position of hostility to the other. Treaties may hold them to terms of peace; or even to what is called "National Amity;" but their natural condition will be one of hostility. In each of the divisions so formed, wisdom and necessity alike will require one of two conditions to be assumed as the form of permanent organization. There must be established either a "more perfect Union" among the several sovereignties of each division, with a central Government possessed of sufficient power to control its parts, and to manage its foreign affairs; or else a single Government must be established in each that will absorb every power heretofore possessed by those sovereignties within the limits of its division, and assume such new powers and authority as the altered circumstances may require.

That one or other of these changes will be made in each portion of the old German Empire, may be regarded as certain. More time may be required for the accomplishment than now appears necessary; for many difficult questions must be disposed of before a final settlement is effected. There can be no doubt that Prussia on one side, and Austria on the other, will take the leading parts in reorganization; and will indicate, each for its section, the plan to be adopted. Austria has learned the lesson that consolidation is not the strongest government for its various nationalities. That, although the Crown of Hungary is hereditary in the same person that wears the Crown of Austria, Hungary must be treated as a separate and independent Government. Austria will find this to be the case in the future with German dependencies, more than in the past with her many-tongued populations.

Prussia has not yet learned that lesson; and may venture, as she seems inclined to do, on consolidation and absorption. She has acquired all her present importance by that process, and therefore may deem it the wisest course. But if that plan is adopted it will have to be abandoned. It would not be so difficult to dispose of the lower grades of German potentates; both the French and English Governments found a way to satisfy these classes when it became necessary to consolidate; but how are the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg to be prohibitated? It would scarcely be satisfactory to them to be created peers of a realm, however brilliant the court might become. Hanover is a conquest, and may properly be absorbed; but a Prussian war with England would make even that territory a dangerous integral of the Prussian Government. The other kingdoms have a different status.

The wiser course, and the one Prussia will follow, first or last, will be to organize a strong confederation. A properly constructed one would be entirely under her control; and in the position of chief officer of such a Government, the King of Prussia, without regard to the title he might bear, would become the most powerful monarch in Europe. Protestant Germany has been anxiously awaiting such an event. It has arrived at the proper time, and it is now only necessary for wise counsel to prevail, when, for the first time, a great Continental Protestant Government will be in existence.

It may now be said emphatically, that the war of 1866, which took its rise on the question of disposing of the spoils taken jointly from a peaceful neighbor, and apparently conducted for aggrandisement, was, in its results, the most important "Religious War" which history records.

In connection with these events there is another feature entitled to attention—the character of the minds that have governed these movements of Western Germany. OXENSTIERN, the Chancellor of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and subsequently of his daughter, CHRISTINA, of Sweden, seems to have been the master spirit in the former contest, after it had got fairly under way; but the DUC DE SULLY, Minister of HENRY IV. of France, gave the first impulse to make the contest great. The course pursued by RICHELIEU was altogether subsidiary to his other plans for the aggrandisement of himself and France, and therefore he held an inferior position throughout, although his services on several occasions were important and effective.

During the recent contest, BISMARCK seems to have been a combination of SULLY, OXENSTIERN and RICHELIEU, supplying all their places. Posterity will close its eyes to his many acts of austerity toward the representatives of the people of Prussia, while he was preparing his plans for accomplishing the greatest achievement of modern times. His future course will determine what place he will occupy in history.

A LOOKER-ON.

PENNINGS FROM AN OLD PEN.

Jottings by way of Episode—Crops—Peace—Wheat—Corn—Apples—Politics—Democracy—The Mistake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24, 1866.

Perhaps a sketchy epistle from an old familiar, but long-silent pen may interest THE TIMES. Twelve months agone I was giving you my "hair-breadth scapes and perilous adventures" in Dixie; I was climbing the beautiful mountains which wall up the valleys of the Tennessee and Holston; was visiting and pen-picturing the early home of ANDREW JOHNSON, in Greenville, East Tennessee; was making frequent and deep incursions into Georgia and Alabama; and was shedding my hot, indignant tears over the atrocities of Andersonville. When Old Boreas shook his gory locks at me, I shrunk from further tours within the boundary line of the late Confederate States, and hence set out for "God's country." Practically indulging in a little squatter sovereignty, I became a fixture during the wintry months, and you seldom graced the columns of the TIMES thereafter with my initial *nom de plume*. Though silent I have not been dormant. I am now but sojourning for a day—awaiting the "next train"—and shall with it depart to other places, scenes and people. My peregrinations of late have been extensive. Two subjects have been particularly presented to me in the various lights and shadows which the surrounding circumstances dictate. I refer to

CROPS AND POLITICS.

The one is the great pacificator—the panacea for all the tribulations which the Yankee nation is heir to. If we have a good crop of wheat, cotton, corn, hay, apples and potatoes, and if the sweet-scented hay is tall and heavy and fine, so that we have a good supply of forage for our stock, then the country is happy enough. We have prosperity. That brings peace, were politics a nonentity. On the other hand, a poor, deficient crop, is a shadow on the land. The farmer feels (whether or not he experiences) pinching poverty; he deals sparingly with his country retail merchant, who in turn buys lightly of the wholesale house in New-York or elsewhere. A stone dropped into Lake Leman is said to vibrate its commotion in little wavelets to the nethermost shore. So the sterile field and unrequited toil of the honest agricultural yeomanry unconsciously affects the trade and commerce of the world.

I have been long enough acquainted with farmers as a community to remark how very poor they make out almost every crop to be. The truth is, they work hard, and hope so strong for big returns, that if their anticipations are not realized they think "all's lost." It is true that in many localities of the West and Southwest the wheat crop produced the past year has been inferior in quality and quantity. Especially is this result true of parts of Ohio and Indiana. And I must confess that in numerous conversations with Indiana agriculturists, I learn a feature in the matter entirely new to me. The wheat crop is not said to be less than a half-crop. Good and plump wheat is, however, in extensive regions, difficult to obtain; and, moreover, the price is very high. For this reason, I am informed, the breadth to be sown in wheat this Autumn will be greatly reduced. This cannot seem credible to a well-to-do Genesee Valley farmer of Western New-York. The idea that because wheat (good seed wheat) is high-priced, the number of acres sown should be diminished, would strike them as an absurdity! But it is, nevertheless, a verity. The "small-phisted" young farmers of the broad West must needs consult strictest economy; and, in fact, many of them have not the money to spare to purchase seed-wheat at fabulous prices. They are the millions who dot over with new but thriving households this immense arable region, and who send into the maris of the world, drop by drop, their hundreds of millions of bushels and pounds and gallons of marketable produce. But the corn promised, a fortnight ago, to yield abundantly throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and further West, where I have seen. The unusually heavy and prolonged equinoctial storm which has inundated, the past week, the whole West, has damaged the corn crop materially, but to what extent it is impossible to approximate. The flood, in sweeping down the broad, fertile valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Sciota, Whitewater, Mississinnewa, Illinois and Kankakee, and their numberless tributaries, has laid waste hundreds of thousands of acres of corn just ripening into golden beauty. And what is the more regretful is, that the best crops, promising greatest yield, exist in these exposed bottom-lands; and while they are the ones which suffer destruction, the less valuable crops of the uplands escape with little or no damage.

Compensating, however, for the deficiency in the grain products of 1866, the grass is good, and beef, mutton, and the dairy increase *pro rata*. So also do we have, particularly in Northern Ohio, a superior fruit crop. Apples, the fruit-staple, will yield a most satisfactory crop. Along the line of the Crestline and Cleveland railway, (which by the way is a very comfortable railroad, and is managed by a corps of excellent gentlemen,) the trees are bending to the earth with the hardy and wholesome fruit. All in all, I do not conclude that as a people we have much to grumble about. Within six weeks I have traversed portions of six States, and distanced at least ten thousand miles, and I cannot, in fear and trembling, present a blanched cheek to the monster, starvation; rather, do I see before me ruddy cheeks, round and healthy bodies, happy hearts and plethoric granaries, unless that turbulant termagant,

POLITICKS,

interferes with the prevailing prosperity, and by some "hook or crook," again brings ruin, destruction, devastation and grim-visaged war, upon the land. Oh! that there were an umpire of Impartial Justice, whose judgment could not be swayed by prejudice, controlled by love, misguided by malice, distorted by revenge, or bought with gold or glory, to whom our unhappy troubles could be submitted for final, irrevocable adjudication!

The sea of politics rages out West. Unfortunately, I have been wallowing in the political cesspool from infancy. In all of a yet short but eventful life I have not before seen party lines so irregularly drawn or so illy defined. As LEW CAMPBELL used to have it: "It is confusion confuzzled." Notwithstanding the National Union Convention of Philadelphia, by which it was popularly understood that the Democracy was to give up their partisan name and men, and Conservative Union men were to be placed in nomination against the Radicals, the compact has never been carried into effect in this region. Democrats of the most partisan dye, whose copperhead records are detestable to loyal people, are being run in every district where the defeat of the Radical is not hopeless. Take Indiana for instance. In the First and Second Districts, the Democrats renominated the Democratic Congressmen. In the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, Straight-out Democrats, such as we called Copperheads during the war, are brought out. In JULIAN's and ORTH's Districts, where a Democrat would stand about as much show as would an animal of the feline species in Hades without claws, the Democrats have *permitted* a Conservative Johnson-Republican to run. In the Eleventh District, (Col. TOM. STILWELL's,) the Radicals brought out a very radical man. The district may be Conservative by a respectable majority. At any rate, after the Radicals had defeated Col. STILWELL in the nominating Convention, on account of his Conservative tendencies, the Democrats would have shown a willingness to abide by the compact at Philadelphia—the understanding at least—had they placed Col. STILWELL on the track as the Conservative candidate. No! they insist, and run in a man of the political complexion of VALLANDIGHAM and MILLIGAN, whose record is worse than BEN. WOOD's, and who will, according to the belief of the leading Johnson men there, be ingloriously defeated.

The Democrats play a similar game in Illinois and Ohio. Col. T. J. TURNER, a Johnson Republican, is *permitted* to run the race against E. B. WASHBURNE; and the result is a foregone conclusion. If it is desirable to get a Conservative Congress, and the Democrats profess to believe it is, why have they not taken the advice of the TIMES in reference to thrusting upon the people of the various localities, as candidates, men whose political record during the war is such as to insure their defeat from the start?

J. Q. T.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mortality of New-York and Brooklyn During the Past Week—Classification of Diseases.

The following interesting statistics were yesterday furnished the Sanitary Superintendent by Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Oct. 9, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: In the week ending Oct. 6, there were 449 deaths in New-York, including 71 in the public institutions. There were 177 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of county institutions. This mortality is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 31 per thousand in the latter city, and of 29 1-5 in New-York—exclusive of the island institutions. Zymotic infections in New-York caused 184 deaths or nearly 41 per cent. of the total mortality—(this group giving 42½ per cent. the previous week)—while in Brooklyn the same diseases gave only 37 per cent. The total deaths from diarrhoeal diseases continue to decrease in both cities. The record is as follows:

	IN NEW-YORK. Last week.	IN NEW-YORK. Previous week.	IN BROOKLYN. Last week.	IN BROOKLYN. Previous week.
Cholera Infantum	27	42	23	22
Cholera Asiatica	36	38	4	18
Dysentery	20	30	8	9
Diarrhoea (acute)	25	14	8	12
Totals in each city	108	124	43	62

THE CHOLERA.

Thirteen fatal cases of cholera in the same notorious nest of the Sixth Ward that killed a like number the previous week again prove how tenaciously the poison can linger in that mass of putrid soil and domestic filth. The group of four fatal cases in one family in Thomas-street is so directly traceable to the reception and washing of filthy bedsacks from an emigrant cholera ship that we must treat it as a new group having European origin, for, if not simply a coincident event, it adds instructive testimony to the pernicious subtility of cholera infection. No group and only four fatal cases of cholera are reported from Brooklyn. Not a case is reported from the vast population of the Island Institutions, the last death from cholera at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island having occurred Sept. 28.

OTHER DISEASES.

Of the total mortality in New-York last week, 45 per cent. of it occurred in children under 5 years of age. The same period of childhood gave 55 per cent. of all the deaths in Brooklyn.

There were twenty-five deaths by violence and accidents, of which five were by drowning. There were four deaths by street casualties, of being run over by cars and other vehicles.

The decrease of mortality from that of the preceding week in New-York was 38; in Brooklyn 10. The mean temperature was 58° Fahrenheit; the average humidity was 53°—complete saturation being represented by 100°. The barometrical reading ranged from 29.91 to 30.35 inches, and the mean height of the mercury, 30.10 inches, showing an unusual degree of atmospheric density. There was no increase in any order or class of disease, except in the diseases of the heart, and this increase, which, in the list of organic maladies of that vital organ, amounted to nearly twice the usual number, was probably not a mere coincidedence. Respectfully,

E. HARRIS.

The following is the zymotic table:

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860
1*	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	9	1	16	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,757
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	6	—	13	21,994
5†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	6	1	12	21,341
6.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	1	16	—	32	20,696
7.	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	10	1	16	40,308
8.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	1	12	39,722
9.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	19	44,388
10.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	11	29,651
11.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	8	2	29	59,963
12‡	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	3	15	1	23	35,647
13.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	7	32,929
14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	13	28,087
15.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	8	27,588
16.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	1	10	1	32	45,183
17.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	2	13	2	38	72,779
18.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	16	57,464
19§	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	12	—	6	28	2	56	32,841
20.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	5	2	22	67,554
21‖	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	2	2	13	6	34	49,028
22.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	9	1	—	18	2	37	1,7494
	—	—	11	5	5	1	5	16	36	27	45	8	25	184	25	449	9814,25

*Includes deaths in Battery Hospital.
†Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
‡Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital.
§Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
‖Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Scarlatina	11	Diarrhoea (Acute)	25
Diphtheria	5	Cholera (Asiatic)	36
Croup	5	Cholera Infantum	27
Whooping Cough	1	Remittent Fever	4
Typhus Fever	5	Pyaemia	1
Typhoid Fever	16	Irritative Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	1	Cholera Morbus	8
Dysentery (Acute)	20		

ENTHETIC OR INOCULATED DISEASES.

Syphilis	3

DIETIC.

Starvation, Privation, &c.	12	Delirium Tremens	1
Intemperance	2		

DIATHETIC.

Dropsy	2	Cancer of the Stomach	1
Cancer	2	Cancer of the Uterus	1
Cancer of the Breast	3		

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	47
Tabes Mesenterica	25	Hydrocephalus	12

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	14	Epilepsy	1
Cerebritis	2	Convulsions	19
Softening of the Brain	2	Congestion of Brain	7
Apoplexy	2	Paraplegia	1
Paralysis (general)	4		

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Disease of the Heart	6	Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	2
Hypertrophy of the Heart	6		
Valvular Disease of Heart	2		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis	5	Pneumonia	11
Pleurisy	1	Congestion of the Lungs	3
Hydrothorax	1	Hemorrhage	4

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	6	Ulcer of the Stomach	1
Enteritis	6	Abscess of the Liver	1

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis	1	Nephria (Bright's Dis.)	7

GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Uterine Tumor	1	Uterus Disease	1

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES (CHILDREN.)

Premature Birth	7	Other Malformations	2
Spina Bifida	1		

WOMEN.

Flooding	1	Abortion	1

AGE.

Old age	10

NUTRITION.

Atrophy	1	Debility	7

ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures & Contusions	11	Concussion of Brain from Falls	3
Burns and Scalds	2	Drowning	4
Asphyxia	2		

SUICIDE.

Drowning	1	Hanging	2

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	166	Urinary system	8
Enthetic	3	Generative system	2
Dietic	15	Developmental (children)	10
Diathetic	9	Developmental (women)	2
Tubercular	85	Developmental (old age)	10
Nervous system	51	Developmental (nutrition)	8
Circulatory system	16	Accident	22
Respiratory system	25	Suicide	3
Digestive system	14		
Total			449

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 6, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	118	Girls	104
Women	104		
Boys	123	Total	449

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Poland	1
Austria	1	Scotland	1
England	7	Switzerland	1
France	3	United States	[illegible]
Germany	60	West Indies	1
Ireland	104		
Italy	1	Total	449

BROOKLYN.

Men	39	Girls	57
Women	35		
Boys	72	Total	203

NATIVITIES.

Denmark	1	South America	1
England	4	United States	148
France	1	Wales	1
Germany	11		
Ireland	34	Total	203
Scotland	2		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total deaths in the Public Institutions were 71, as follows: Battery Hospital, cholera, 4; New-York Hospital, 9; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, 8; Almshouse, 23; Charity, 9; Colored Orphan Asylum, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Nursery Hospital, 4; St. Luke's, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 13.

The following are the ages at which the deaths took place: Under one year, 126; under 2 years, 29; under 3 years, 18; under 4 years, 11; under 5 years, 8; between 5 and 10 years, 18; between 10 and 15 years, 6; between 15 and 20 years, 15; between 20 and 40 years, 101; between 40 and 60 years, 64; between 60 and 80 years, 35; 80 and upward, 10.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 6, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	October.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Temperature.	Thermometer—Lowest Point—Night.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday, Sept. 30		[illegible]	63	64	65	.10
Monday	1	30.06	63	55	55	
Tuesday	2	30.01	63	60	70	
Wednesday	3	29.91	56	46	63	
Thursday	4	30.08	56	46	62	
Friday	5	[illegible]	53	40	38	
Saturday	6	30.34	50	40	50	

Mean of Barometer for week	30.10
Mean of Temperature for week	58
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100	53
Total Rainfall	.10

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Militia Fines—The New Court-House.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board inclosing a list of persons subject to fine for non-performance of militia duty. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, transferring the amount of $8,500—collections on forfeited recognizances—to the appropriation for the payment of witnesses' fees.

The following bills for work on the New Court-house, material supplied, were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron	$9,971 72
Peter Morris & Co., machinery	2,136 79
John Kellum, architect	1,862 15
B. E. Ellea, dirt tickets	395 00
George Teals, sundries	47 65
Christopher Dick, emptying sink	25 00
Labor on Court-house up to Sept. 29	5,526 84

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the night express train from Buffalo ran into a freight train near Chemung, which resulted in the destruction of five cars and the locomotive. The train left Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., and owing to a heavy fog that set in toward morning, was proceeding at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. As they neared the above station an up freight-train was switching off the main track to let the express train pass, but being behind-hand had only got half off the main track, when the express train came along, and there being no signal light out, ran into the freight train, completely demolishing three of the cars loaded with cattle and carrying away half of the locomotive. The baggage-car and the first passenger-car were driven into one another, both being completely demolished. There were but few passengers in the two cars, four of whom were buried under the ruins. The baggage master, THOMAS H. BULMER, PETER T. EVERETT, of New-York; A. RODGERS, one of the brakemen, and THOMAS HAWLEY, of Columbus, Ohio, the latter a returned soldier. He had lost both legs in the war, and had had cork legs on, both of which were broken to atoms, and his person otherwise seriously injured; the other three were, after considerable difficulty, taken out, but fortunately none were seriously injured, other than receiving quite a number of bruises. Everything was done on the part of the conductor, GEORGE DREW, and the passengers brought to the City last evening. A large portion of the baggage was demolished. The loss sustained by the Company will amount to about $5,000.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A PHILADELPHIAN ROBBED IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON—"BILLY BARLOW" ON HIS TRAVELS.

Philadelphia lawyers are proverbially smart, and it has been said that no one could outwit a member of the Philadelphia bar. This reputation, however, would seem to be worthless, or else the class has greatly deteriorated, for a member of that fraternity was most outrageously taken in and done for on Monday night. Among the guests arriving at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, was one WILLIAM M. BARLOW, who came on from the City of Brotherly Love to transact business in the Metropolis. He secured a room, and was made quite comfortable. During the evening Mr. BARLOW wandered up Broadway in search of novelty and amusement, and finally entered the "Evening Star," one of the most notorious of all the disreputable concert saloons located in our leading thoroughfare. Here he remained some time, and indulged in the luxury of a regular old-fashioned spree, spending money in the most reckless and profuse manner, and ordering an immoderate quantity of wine, paying therefor the reasonable sum of $8 per bottle. With the assistance of two or three of the "pretty waiter girls," Mr. BARLOW, like his namesake in the song, succeeded in punishing a large number of these eight-dollar bottles, and soon became helplessly intoxicated. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the proprietress of the place, ELLEN HATCH, determined upon sending BARLOW back to his hotel, so she hailed JOHN BRIERTON, a hackman, in Broadway, and engaged him to take the intoxicated Philadelphian to the St. Nicholas. BARLOW was lifted into the carriage, and Miss HATCH took a seat beside him. The hackman drove down town to Spring-street, when Miss HATCH pulled the check-string, and after stopping the carriage got out, and gave the driver a baggage check to deliver to the hotel clerk as belonging to Mr. BARLOW. BRIERTON proceeded to the hotel door, and receiving assistance from one of the porters, carried the insensible form of his passenger inside. The night clerk examined BARLOW's pockets for money to pay the hackman, when he discovered that everything in the shape of money or valuables had been abstracted from his person. In this emergency Special Detective GOLDEN, attached to the house, was apprised of the facts in the case, and he made such inquiries as led to the discovery that Mr. BARLOW had been robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $250, a gold pencil, worth $20, and a roll of United States Treasury notes, amounting to $300. Mr. GOLDEN next proceeded to the "Evening Star" Saloon, and found Miss HATCH there, preparing to shut up her premises. The detective requested her to accompany him to the hotel and make some explanation, which she positively refused to do. GOLDEN then demanded the watch, chain, pencil and greenbacks belonging to the Philadelphian. The woman declined to hand over the watch until she had been paid a wine bill which she alleged to be yet unpaid by BARLOW, at the same time denying all knowledge of the money or the pencil. ELLEN proving thus obdurate was taken into custody, and the watch and chain secured. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, when the victimized Philadelphian preferred a charge of grand larceny against her. His accusations were sustained by the affidavits of the hackman and the detective. The prisoner denied any felonious intent in taking the watch and chain, claiming that the complainant owed her $10 for wine, and she only took the timekeeper for security. She also stated that BARLOW had purchased fifteen bottles of wine at $8 per bottle, paying $120 therefor. These allegations on the part of the accused were denied by Mr. BARLOW, who expressed the belief that his pockets had been rifled in the saloon while under the influence of wine. Counsel for the prisoner stated that she had a young child at home, which required attention, and demanded an examination. This was granted, and the accused admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. The complainant stated, on cross-examination, that she remembered ordering two bottles of wine, at the request of the girls, but became insensible soon after.

During the afternoon the examination was resumed. CHAS. MUNERCH, the barkeeper for the accused, was called on the part of the defence. He testified to having opened seventeen bottles of wine for the complainant. JULIA FREELAND, of No. 103 Forsyth-street, and a waiter in the saloon was sworn, and testified that she was in a private room with the complainant nearly four hours, and assisted him to drink the seventeen bottles of wine, being positive that she was sober at the conclusion of this drinking bout. MARY NORTON, of No. 101 Crosby-street, testified that she was an intimate friend of the prisoner, and called in at the saloon about the same time as the complainant. She saw the seventeen bottles of wine opened, and did her share toward disposing of the same. She saw Mr. BARLOW give Miss HATCH the watch and chain as security for the last two bottles of wine, he having no more money to pay for them. As this closed the evidence in the case, the magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision, allowing the prisoner to remain on bail. Miss HATCH is a native of Boston, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 50 East Twenty-fifth-street.

A DISHONEST ENGINEER.

For some time past Messrs. TOPPING & Co., auctioneers, at No. 232 Church-street, have missed small quantities of goods from their premises, and becoming convinced that some one connected with the building was committing depredations on the stock, they placed a watch thereon, which resulted in the discovery that JOSEPH BUCK, Jr., the engineer employed in the basement, was the thief. The building is occupied by four firms, and the engineer had easy access to the upper floors through the dumb waiter, though he had no right or business on either of these upper stories.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, was apprised of these facts, and he searched the engine-room, succeeding in finding a pistol, several cakes of fancy soap and some other articles, in a closet belonging to BUCK. As these goods were identified by the Messrs. TOPPING as their property, BUCK was arrested. His lodgings were also searched, and a further quantity of broken goods were found concealed therein, and on overhauling the trunk belonging to the wife of the prisoner the detective found a silk dress partially made up, which was fully identified by Messrs. SULZBACHER, GITTERMAN & WEDELES, who occupy the second floor of No. 132 Church-street. This piece of silk was imported by the firm as suitable for manufacturing neck-ties, and was valued at $90. A counterfeit $100 bill which had been left in a desk belonging to the firm was also found in the possession of the prisoner, who confessed to having committed the theft. He was arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF A CASE OF SHOES.

JAMES SULLIVAN and JAMES JOHNSON were arrested yesterday by Officer MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against them by DARWIN A. SMITH, of Nos. 12 and 14 College-place. It appears that when arrested the prisoners were in the act of placing a case of shoes, valued at $78, the property of complainant, on a truck, preparatory to its removal, having abstracted it from among a number of other cases standing in front of Mr. SMITH's store. The magistrate committed both the accused for trial. JOHNSON is 21 and SULLIVAN 28 years of age.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.

ANDREW COWEN and JOHN MCGOVERN are old friends, who reside in the same house, No. 121 East Twenty-fifth-street. On Monday evening they went on a little spree together, COWEN furnishing the means to pay for the same. An hour or two of steady drinking sufficed to make the moneyed man unconscious of what was occuring about him. He soon fell into a profound sleep, from which he was awakened by his companion, who desired to know if he was going to stay out all night, adding that it was time everybody was home and in bed. With this kind suggestion to his friend, MCGOVERN suddenly left. Upon rising to his feet and feeling in his pockets, the drunken man discovered that about $110, that had been safely, as he thought, deposited in an inside pocket of his coat, had been abstracted therefrom. Suspicion immediately fell upon MCGOVERN, who was accordingly arrested. Upon being brought to the Station-house, he denied any guilt in the matter, and said he had no money about him; but upon being searched, there was found upon him the exact amount described by the loser of the property. Finding himself thus confronted with strong testimony against him, he "owned up," and allowed that the money was not his own, but that COWEN must have given it to him for safe keeping. The Judge was not impressed with his innocence, and so committed him for examination.

VIOLATING A CORPORATION ORDINANCE.

Officer FISHER, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested BENJAMIN HITCHCOCK, charged with driving cattle through the public streets in day time, thus violating the forty-fifth section of the Ordinances of the Board of Health. The prisoner was committed in default of $100, to answer at the General Sessions.

STEALING A SHAWL.

SARAH SMITH, of No. 12 Amity-street, went to call on a friend at No. 49 Bank-street, on Wednesday evening last, taking with her an acquaintance named ELIZABETH ENGLISH. After they had been in the house a little while the woman ENGLISH made some excuse and left the place. When Miss SMITH was about to go home she went to look for her shawl, which was valued at $15, and which she had left on a chair in the back room, but it was gone. She therefore caused the arrest of ELIZABETH, who was committed to answer the charge, in default of $500 bail.

PETIT LARCENY.

Mr. FREDERICK VIETZ, of the Prescott House, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against one JOHN SCHNITTER, who, he alleges, stole a revolver valued at $13, ten plated forks at $5, and six table knives at $5, from the hotel, on the 15th of February last. The accused was committed in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PECUNIARY PROFIT OF READING THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. DECATUR MARDEN, a merchant doing business at No. 105 Maiden-lane, is, very properly, a reader of the TIMES. In yesterday's edition he noticed that Detectives KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, had arrested two boys on the suspicion of theft, and among other articles found in their possession were 76 pounds of Washitoe oil-stones, valued at about $50. As Mr. MARDEN had missed a box containing such articles a day or two before, he was disposed to think that the property lost and that found in possession of the thieves was identical, so he repaired to the Station-house of the Tenth Precinct, and there fully identified the property as his own. He then went before Justice MANSFIELD and made his complaint against OTTO RUSH, one of the aforesaid pair, who was committed for examination without bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Under this caption a paragraph appeared exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, reciting the arrest by Officer HERRING, of the Tenth Precinct, of two men named ALFRED E. COOKE and ANDREW LANDREGAN, on the charge of representing themselves as agents of the Youth's Guardian Society of this City, and under such representations collecting nearly $1,000 from various benevolent parties in this City and elsewhere since the 1st of May, 1866. To-day Mr. HERMAN BRUEN, residing at No. 164 West Fourteenth-street, and Mr. SETH E. THOMAS, a clock-dealer at No. 3 Cortlandt-street, appeared before the magistrate at this Court, and entered a formal complaint against CROOK, who obtained $5 from each of them lately under the false pretences before mentioned. The prisoner was committed for examination without bail.

STEALING A CHEESE.

A grocer named RICHARD ALLEN, who does business at No. 5 Sixth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a boy named JOHN LAWRENCE, whom he caught carrying away a cheese valued at $15, from in front of his store, on Monday evening. The prisoner was committed for examination.

STEALING FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

MARY DUNN, of No. 78 Division-street, charges FRANK CARR with snatching a pocket-book from her hand, and abstracting $7 50 in fractional currency therefrom, before returning the book to the owner. The accused was held to answer, without bail.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A case of assault and battery, in which ROBERT N. SHEPHARD, a Third-avenue Railroad conductor is the complainant, and Alderman O'BRIEN's brother, LAWRENCE, figures as the defendant, came up before Justice KELLY, yesterday, at the Yorkville Court. The affidavit of SHEPHARD relates that the accused "struck him several blows with a pistol, cutting and bruising his face and head." O'BRIEN's story is that on Monday night he was riding up in one of the Third-avenue cars; that he was the only passenger therein at the time. The conductor came in and, after taking his fare, said: "Are you the great fighting man I have heard so much about?" "Yes," said O'BRIEN. "What weight do you fight?" said the conductor, "Oh, any weight that comes along," replied O'BRIEN. As he said this he alleges that the conductor braced himself, and, he thought, was preparing to hit him, when he "let drive at him," in pure self-defence. The Judge held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

Damages for Injuries Occasioned by the Fall of a Pile of Lumber in the Street—The Rights of Lumber Merchants—A Lad Injured for Life.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III—OCT. 9.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Hugh O'Reilly, Jr., an Infant, by his Guardian, &c., vs. Henry W. Sage and Dean Sage.—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages against the defendants, for injuries alleged to have been sustained by a pile of lumber belonging to defendants falling on the lad Hugh on the 6th of November, 1864. The defendants were at that time the proprietors of a lumber-yard in First-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Some of the lumber was piled on the sidewalk, and this lad, aged about 11 years, with some others, was playing in and around the lumber. Some of it fell, and thereby injured Hugh's right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained five months. It is alleged that his limb is injured permanently, and plaintiff claims it was owing to the careless and insecure manner in which the lumber was piled that the accident occurred.

The defence was that the boys were playing around the lumber pile. The private watchman who was on duty there had warned them to beware of the piles of lumber as the wind at the time was blowing a pretty strong gale, and occasionally some of the boards on the top were blown off. The boy did not heed these admonitions but continued to play around until he met with the accident. A physician who attended the plaintiff at the hospital, testified that he had received a compound fracture of his right leg. The injury might be a permanent one, and it might not.

The Court, in charging the Jury, said that the action was brought in the lad's name by his guardian to recover damages for the personal injuries to him—for the pain and suffering already endured, and for the injuries, whether permanent or otherwise, which he had sustained as an individual. The Jury could not, in this action, take into account the loss of time and service to the father, neither could they assess damages as to the expense for nursing, physician's bill, &c. The plaintiff was a minor, and the father had his remedy against the defendants for all such items, if they had been guilty of such negligence as in law would render them liable to an action. The jury in no event could give punitive damages, or what in common language is known as smart money. The damages, if they gave any, must be merely compensatory to the boy, who is the plaintiff in the action.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $1,250 for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. John H. White; for defendants, Mr. John Sedgwick and Mr. Eugene Smith.

Important to Stockholders in Mining and Manufacturing Companies—When is a Stockholder Liable for the Debts of the Company?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 9.

Before Justice Daniels.

Leonard B. Lindsley et al. vs. Frederick Simonds et al. This cause came up yesterday in the

Special Term of this Court on demurrer. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: The plaintiffs were the holders of notes made by the European Petroleum Company, in favor of one Labens, amounting to more than $19,000. The defendants were stockholders in the Company to the extent of $2,000. The Company not having paid the notes at maturity, the plaintiffs commenced this action to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders under and by virtue of the provisions of the tenth section of the general statute of this State authorizing the formation of companies for manufacturing and mining purposes. The amount claimed is $2,000, the par value of the stock owned by the defendants. It is averred in the complaint that the notes in question were duly made and delivered; that they were transferred to the plaintiffs, and that all the stock had not been paid in. The complaint also set forth that an action has been commenced against the Company above named, for the purpose of recovering the debt; but it does not state that a judgment had been obtained against the Company.

The defendants demurred to the complaint, and stated generally that that pleading did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The first ground of demurrer was that a corporation, organized under and by virtue of the act in question, cannot make a valid promissory note, except the consideration thereof be for the payment of a debt actually contracted in the necessary exercise of its corporate powers, and that the complaint did not state what was the consideration of those notes. Second, that as the action was against the stockholders, to compel them to pay the debts of others, it was highly penal in its character, and the statute must be strictly construed. A large number of authorities were cited by Ex-Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants on this point. The third point urged by the defendants' counsel, on the argument, was that before an action could be commenced against a stockholder, a judgment must be obtained, an execution issued to the Sheriff, and the same must be returned by that official unsatisfied.

Mr. Gennett, counsel for the plaintiffs, replied to these objections at considerable length. At the conclusion of the argument, Justice Daniels took the papers and reserved his decision, which will be looked for with unusual interest, inasmuch as there are other cases now pending in the courts, involving substantially the same questions of law.

For plaintiffs, G. C. Gennett, Esq.; for defendants, Gilbert Dean, Esq.

"Our American Cousin"—Continuation of the Case of Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke—Verdict for Plaintiff, by Direction of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 9.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

The trial of this cause was resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, by recalling to the stand on behalf of the plaintiff Joseph Jefferson, who testified that the chief value of a dramatic composition like the "American Cousin" consisted in its attractiveness to the public, its adaptability to the stage, and in having the exclusive right to its representation. Witness was now performing the "American Cousin" at the Olympic in this City, and it was successful. [Witness shown Miss Keene's manuscript of the "American Cousin."] I recognize this as the manuscript that I read in 1858; it does not contain all the alterations made by me in the play; there was dialogue, situations and acting introduced on its first representation that are not in the manuscript.

William Stuart, lessee of the Winter Garden in 1865, was called to the stand, and produced an abstract of the receipts and expenses of the representation of the "American Cousin" at that theatre in October last; Mr. Clarke's profits for the twenty-four nights were $2,168 67, being one-half of the total profits of the representation; I put up the play as manager of the theatre; Mr. Clarke had nothing to do with it; I received no notice from Miss Keene, before the play was brought out, not to produce it; it had been played all over the country; I presume Mr. Clarke furnished the copy of the play that was represented at the Winter Garden.

Plaintiff's attorney here offered in evidence an exemplified copy of the proceedings in the suit tried in the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia, in which Laura Keene was plaintiff and John S. Clarke and William Wheatley defendants.

Mr. James objected to the evidence on the ground that the decision of that Court was only a decree in equity directing the defendants to pay Miss Keene $500 for a license to produce the play; that the $500 was paid by Mr. Wheatley, and they should claim that this payment was equivalent to a receipt from Miss Keene permitting the defendants to play the "American Cousin" at any time and place they saw fit; that the decision of the Philadelphia Court did not establish her ownership of the copyright of the play but only an exclusive license vested in her to produce the play in the United States.

The Court was of the opinion that a proper construction of the law only gave the defendants a license to produce the play in the Philadelphia theatre, where it was then being represented.

Plaintiff's counsel here rested his case.

Defendant's counsel called as the first witness for the defence *C. W. Tayleure*, who testified that he had been a theatrical agent for fifteen years; had known the "American Cousin" to be played at various theatres from 1860 to 1865—among other places at Baltimore, Alexandria, and Cumberland; Miss Keene had nothing to do with the management of the theatres at those places.

Mr. Andrews, being recalled, stated that the "American Cousin" was played at Providence from memory; several of the actors had played in the piece, and they made it up together from memory; at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, it was played from Mr. Clarke's manuscript.

Wm. Wheatley, proprietor of Niblo's Theatre, testified that he was a defendant in the Philadelphia suit, and paid the $500 to Miss Keene under the decree of the Court. From that date to the present time the play has been produced at various theatres throughout the United States without Miss Keene's consent; the play, as produced at Philadelphia, was played from the original London manuscript, the property of Mr. Silsbee.

The defence here rested their case.

Mr. James moved a dismissal of the complaint on the ground, first, that no right of action on the part of the plaintiff had been shown; and, second, that if there were such a right, the only party responsible here was Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theatre, who alone produced the play at the Winter Garden—it having been proved that the defendant, Clarke, had nothing to do with it.

The Court denied the motion, and directed the Jury to render a verdict for the amount claimed, $2,168 67.

Defendant's counsel excepted to the ruling of the Court, and judgment was suspended, pending the preparation of a case for the General Term, on which the law points involved in the case will be more fully argued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, OCT. 9.

By Judge Sutherland.

Louisa B. Kelly *vs.* Obadiah W. T. Randolph; case settled. Wm. Smith et al. *vs.* The Silk Manufacturing Company et al., (two cases;) motion denied, with $10 costs. Eunice Terhune *vs.* Horace J. Dougherty et al.; case settled. C. W. Thomas *vs.* George M. Chapman et al.; motion for leave to renew granted, but without costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2149, 2151, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2159, 2171, 2173, 2175. *Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM, in the General Term room. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1852, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1988, 1902. *Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1923, 239½, 1337, 1295, 787, 1469, 863, 1899, 311, 1151, 1631, 1606, 1668, 1099, 437, 229, 831, 1142, 1178, 547.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 o'clock. No. 93. The United States Trust Company *vs.* Jules Crary et al. 107. Fanny Davis *vs.* Cornelius Davis. 111. Leffingwell et al. *vs.* Godfrey. 120. Houghton *vs.* Marvine. 146. Stubben *vs.* Wagner. 147. The same *vs.* The same. 149. Meyer *vs.* Manner. 162. McCarty *vs.* O'Brien. 166. Work *vs.* Tighe. 176. Bishop *vs.* Bishop. 184. Trumper *vs.* Fabrius. 185. Tracy *vs.* McIntyre. The general call commences at No. 195—Windsor *vs.* Duncan & Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street, third floor, by Justice DANIELS. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 169. Lambie *vs.* Carroll et al. 179. Barlow *vs.* Chas. A. G. Depew. 183. Muller *vs.* Haller et al. 188. Stadeker *vs.* Cohen. 165. Wm. Provoost, executor, &c., *vs.* J. P. Provoost, &c. 189. Claflin et al. *vs.* Basch et al. 190. Garrett *vs.* C. U. Vanderpool et al. 194. Jas. E. Savory *vs.* The American Emigration Company et al. 343. Elizabeth A. Foley *vs.* Geo. McDonald et. al. 178. Bloom et. al., *vs.* Kirkpatrick. 168. Bushnell *vs.* Smith J. Eastman, et. al. 195. Annie Burgess *vs.* John C. Fremont. 156. Mason *vs.* Wm. McDonald. 177. Smith *vs.* Bullard. 158. Davenport, receiver, &c., *vs.* Kauffer et. al. 160. Sherlock *vs.* Lamont et. al. 175. Vogel *vs.* Vogel, &c. 163. Hewitt et. al, *vs.* The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company. 164. The Same *vs.* The Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Before Judge GARVIN.—Nos. 2419, 721, 1835, 2167, 1723, 1977, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2565, 2567, 2569. *Part II.*—Before Judge JONES.—Nos. 2840, 1408, 2164, 2720, 2732, 2746, 2758, 2848, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Before Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1723, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1329, 1459, 1651. *Part II.*—Before Judge DALY.—Nos. 940, 1565, 1583, 1609, 1662, 1049, 1244, 1588, 1601, 1336, 1662, 1667, 1706, 1701, 1715.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

RIGGED HIMSELF UP.

Frank Anderson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Frank had been left in charge of a schooner lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, and during the night of the 31st of August, he carried away a quantity of hemp rigging of the value of $75. The rigging belonged to James Hagar, No. 12 Old-slip. It was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner, so that he could not very well disprove his connection with the theft, hence his very peculiar plea. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

A THIRD-DEGREE BURGLARY.

George Keniffe pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 3d of September George forced an entrance to the dwelling-house No. 157 East Thirtieth-street. After getting in he packed up towels, sheets, and a number of other articles, which he carried away as familiarly as if they had been his own and which were subsequently found in his possession and identified by the owner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Frank was indicted on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and was placed on trial. It was charged that on the night of the 11th of August, while Robert Poole, of No. 139 West Tenth-street, was passing the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, he was assailed by the accused, who stabbed him with a knife. The evidence not being sufficiently clear, the Jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

George Price and John H. Dix, two prisoners who were remanded last term, owing to the disagreement of the Jury, were again brought up and tried on a charge of grand larceny, and this time were acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Levi Abraham; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Julia Brown; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Samuel Conklin; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Louis Isaacs; burglary in first degree and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Thos. Lynch, Geo. Brown, John Williams, Henry C. Mountford; burglary in third degree.

The People *vs.* Henry Posey; assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* Chas. W. Kenney, James Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy; robbery in first degree.

The People *vs.* John Schenck; violating Pilot Laws.

The People *vs.* Bernard McGee; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Joseph H. Clinton; grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Catherine O'Rourke; grand larceny of money.

Minor Crimes—Old and Young Thieves—Ruffians and Wife-Beaters.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were forty-eight cases on the calendar for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Of these 27 were complaints for petty larceny, 16 were for assault and battery, 2 for violations of the boat laws, 1 violation Corporation Ordinance, 1 disorderly house, and one for malicious mischief. There was an unusually large number of little boys and girls—ragged and hungry waifs of the street—arraigned for pilfering, their sentences varying according to the ability of parents to care for them. A noticeable feature of the session was the non-interference of counsel, which fact was decidedly favorable to the prisoners. In one or two cases only, did counsel appear, and the result was that the calender was got through with in about half the time usually consumed in disposing of the same number of cases. The ends of justice were doubtless better served, for magistrates are but human, and, consequently, obstinate. When a lawyer tries to clear a criminal, the magistrate seems more inclined to hold the accused to be guilty, and to combat the lawyer, than he does if the culprit pleads guilty, or rests on the merits of his case rather than on technical quibbles. In nine cases out of ten a prisoner arraigned at the Sessions is far better off without counsel than with.

TRAPPED BY HIS EMPLOYER.

Adolph Foster, a boy about 14 years of age, was charged with having stolen a box of cigars from his employer, Lemmy Karpel. The complainant testified that he had marked some money and given it to five friends, whom he sent to buy cigars of the boy. The prisoner received the money but failed to pay it over to his employer. He was afterwards discovered to have his pockets full of cigars. As the complaint failed to specify the taking of the marked money, the boy was dismissed, but ordered to pay for the cigars.

GAVE IT BACK.

William Birmingham, a hard-looking boy 19 years of age, was charged with stealing a watch from Christopher Babb. The prisoner, on being asked to plead, said "Guilty, your Honor, but I gave it back." This magnanimity on his part seemed, in his mind, to atone for the theft, and he continued to repeat that he "gave it back," and seemed surprised that this was not satisfactory. It appeared that he went into the complainant's room, where he had no business, appropriated the watch, and only "gave it back" when overtaken in his flight. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge for one year.

OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chas. Bloom, a colored boy, was charged by officer Eakins with distributing obscene cards in Broadway. The offensive document was the ordinary business card of a dealer in quack medicines. Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, being attracted by the honest appearing countenance of the accused, volunteered to defend him. He showed that similar advertisements were printed daily in the newspapers, some of them even worse in their language, and read from the *Herald* and *World* to substantiate his statement. The Court decided that the offence did not come within the City ordinance, and the boy, owing to the interest taken in his case by Mr. Spencer, was acquitted, but warned not to be caught in similar business again. Had the quack dealer himself been arraigned for causing such advertisements to be circulated, he probably would not have fared so well.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.

Mrs. Julia Leonard preferred a charge of larceny against her son, Charles E. Leonard. According to the mother's statement, the prisoner is one of six children; but being a sickly boy had always been petted at home, his brothers and mother supporting him. A day or two since he stole a pair of gold spectacles from his mother and sold them for $2. The mother said this was his first offence, and begged that a light punishment might be inflicted. He was remanded for sentence.

IN BAD COMPANY.

Honora Carney was charged with stealing $10 from George O'Shaunessey. The complainant testified that he had been in company with the prisoner and half a dozen other bad girls, drinking and spreeing with them in various saloons, until he became drunk. He then accompanied the prisoner to her house, and on getting sober discovered that he had lost $10. The magistrate thought the complainant deserved to lose his money, and as there was no positive evidence against the prisoner, she was discharged.

LOOKING FOR HER LOVER.

Rosina Melic, a German girl, was charged with attempting to steal some ladies' wearing apparel from Catharine Thomas. The complainant testified that while she was in a neighbor's room, on the same floor of the house in which she lives, she heard some one in her own room. She hastened thither and discovered the prisoner standing over her open trunk, in which was her wearing apparel. On being discovered the girl rushed for the street, exclaiming: "Me speak no English." She was arrested, and, through an interpreter, stated that she had been but a few days in this country, and was in pursuit of her lover. A young German cigar-maker testified that he knew the prisoner in the old country and was engaged to be married to her. He had sent her directions where to find him, and he supposed she was looking for him when captured. It appeared, however, that this "stranger in a strange land" had previously met her lover here, knew his residence, and that the offence was committed in another quarter of the City. The prisoner was found guilty, but remanded until Thursday, to allow further inquiries to be made.

STEALING COTTON.

Martin Mulvey was charged with stealing $15 worth of cotton from Joseph Williard. The complainant testified that the cotton was in bales on one of the piers, and that he saw a man pull cotton out of the bales and pass to the prisoner, who put it in a bag. This is a common practice of the dock thieves, and a source of great annoyance as well as loss to owners. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS.

Officer John Kelly preferred a charge of assault and battery against an inoffensive looking young man named Francis Crawley. The officer testified that a few nights since he saw the prisoner enter the hallway of a tenement house, and that shortly afterward he heard loud cries of "Watch" issue from the house. He hastened over and met the prisoner coming out, and on attempting to arrest him was kicked in the breast. He did not state, however, that he clubbed the young man on the head most unmercifully, until that fact was elicited on cross-examination. Other witnesses testified that the prisoner was beaten by the officer without provocation, but their evidence was so contradictory that they rather damaged the case than helped it. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

Officer Alexander Wilson charged John Bradley with having assaulted him. The officer testified that the prisoner and four or five other young men were on a street corner behaving in a very noisy manner. The complainant requested them to be still. Some words ensued, when the prisoner struck him a blow in the face. No defence being put in the prisoner was found guilty and fined $50.

A PILFERING SERVANT.

Miss Fanny Striker, a neatly-dressed colored-girl, plead guilty to stealing a quantity of wearing-apparel from Mrs. Sarah Fleming and Mrs. Bella Stewart. The girl was a servant with the latter, and was tempted beyond her strength. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months, her counsel protesting that in election times all the "Strikers" should be retained in the City for the use of the Democratic Party. The Court was about to commit the Counsel for contempt, in perpetrating so bad a pun, but relented on learning that the offender is a candidate for Congress, in the hope that his horrible wit may have a beneficial effect on that body at its next session. The Magistrate remarked, however, to the punster, that "with any more such jokes the Court can dis-*Spencer*."

BOATING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Capt. Hartt, of the Harbor Police, is exceedingly vigilant in bringing to account transgressors of the law in reference to boating on the bay and rivers. Every court-day one or more watermen are arraigned at his instance for plying their vocation in boats for which no license has been obtained. No discretion rests with the Court in these cases, but whoever is found guilty of having been afloat in an unlicensed boat, be it for business or pleasure, must be fined $100. Martin O'Hara and Louis Kaag plead guilty to this offence, and were each fined $100, which sum was speedily paid to the Clerk of the Court.

RATHER PEPPERY.

John Holloway charged Ellen McMahon with having committed an assault upon him. According to his testimony, he was standing quietly in a grocery-store, when the prisoner entered and threw a handful of pepper in his eyes. This constituted the assault. Mr. Fitzpatrick, landlord of the house in which the prisoner lives, in a very loud voice testified that the complainant was a nuisance, and deserving of more pepper than he had received. He said that Holloway had for five years been in the habit of stationing himself in the hallway of the house at night, and insulting all his female tenants, and he was glad Mrs. McMahon had peppered him. The prisoner said she had just purchased the fiery condiment to season her husband's dinner with but thought the complainant needed seasoning more than the dinner did. She was fined $25, which Mr. Fitzpatrick paid at once, vowing that "he'd carry the matter to the Grand Jury, and that he'd have the complainant and the lawyers and the Judges all indicted. The man's a nuisance," he said, "and I'll have him abated." Mr. Fitzpatrick was kindly led out of Court by an officer, who was fearful that the Hibernian gentleman would be locked up for contempt of Court if he did not make a hasty exit.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

A complaint was made before a Police Magistrate that Charles Miller and Herman Ulrich were the keepers of a disorderly house, and they were arrested upon the complaint. They were subsequently released upon giving bail for their appearance before the Court of Special Sessions to answer the charge. Yesterday the case was called for trial, but as neither of the defendants answered to their names, their bail was declared forfeited and the bondsmen notified. A new complaint will be made against the parties at once, and their appearance to answer insured, if possible.

AN INFANTILE PILFERER.

Mary A. Levett, a sweet-faced, bare-footed, bare-headed, bare-legged little girl of five or six years of age, was arraigned before the Court and a room full of grim policemen and grown spectators, charged with the horrible crime of picking up forty cents worth of cotton from the premises of Cyrus Turton. This wretched miscreant, who is known to have been a hardened criminal all her degraded life, was caught with a basket on her arm, struggling through the street beneath the weight of her feloniously obtained property. The miserable thief was promptly handed over to the officers of justice, and by them incarcerated within the gloomy cells designed for all such terrible offenders. This degraded infant pleaded guilty to the heinous offence, which saved Mr. Turton the trouble of swearing, or rather of giving evidence. The mother of the little baby came forward and begged for the custody of her child. The Magistrate remembered that but a few weeks since he had sentenced this pleading mother to the Island, and charged her with being responsible for the misdeeds of her pretty child. With tears the woman admitted her errors, but promised to reform herself and to take proper charge of her child in future; to clothe, feed, educate and love it. Upon this promise the little shivering, frightened child was given to her, and gladly trotted out of court by her side, every heart in that audience warming toward and sympathizing with the little pilferer—except, perhaps, the heart of him who had brought her there.

A WORTHLESS DRUNKARD.

James Lowey was arraigned on complaint of his wife, Maria Lowey, for an assault committed upon her. From the statement of the complainant and her eldest son, a young man about 22 years of age, it appears that the husband and father is a worthless drunkard. For fourteen years he has lived upon the earnings of his wife and children, and during that time he has not contributed one dollar to their support. For fourteen years this suffering woman bore his ill-treatment, and this was her first complaint. On the occasion of the assault charged, Mrs. Lowey was working at her sewing-machine, when her husband, arising from his drunken sleep, ordered her to cease her labor. This, she replied, she could not do, as her work must be finished for the shop. He then procured a pistol, and placing the muzzle against the cheek of his wife, discharged it. The ball entered the ceiling, knocking off the plastering, the explosion terribly frightening the lady. Again the brute discharged his weapon, but did no damage beside injuring some furniture. This offence was too much for even a woman's forbearance, and a complaint was made. The besotted prisoner, upon whose face his years of drunkenness had set their unmistakable seal, denied the allegations of his wife and son, and in his maudlin incoherencies, persisted in addressing the magistrate as "my Lord" and "your Lordship." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, the utmost imprisonment the Court could give him.

TILL TAPPING.

This offence, while not recognized in the statutes by any other name than that of larceny, is still so distinctive as to have received in this City the above designation. It consists of robbing money-drawers in stores while proprietors and clerks are engaged, and is generally perpetrated by boys. Wm. Bambrick, a boy of about ten years of age, was charged with having robbed the till of Kate Belather. It appears that a gentleman passing the store of the complainant saw two boys looking in at the window. He also glanced in and saw the prisoner reaching over the counter with his hand in the money-drawer. The gentleman rushed into the store and captured the young thief, but his accomplices ran off. The mother of the boy had interceded so successfully with the kind-hearted complainant that she not only did not desire to prosecute the lad, but offered to take him into her service if the Court would release him. As the boy had previously made an unfavorable record in the Police Court, he was remanded until further inquiries could be made regarding him.

Augustus Clanahan, a vicious-looking boy, of about thirteen years of age, was charged with having robbed the money-drawer of Henry Brockman, taking therefrom $3 50 in currency. The father of this boy sent word to the Court that the lad was old in vice and ancient in sin, notwithstanding his youth, and begged that he might be put out of the way of temptation for a time. He was remanded for sentence.

AN UNFORTUNATE EMIGRANT.

Louis Holbour, a German boy about 17 years old, whose intelligence is made apparent by the fact that a few weeks' residence in the City has enabled him to speak English quite fluently, preferred a charge of robbery against Minnie McGuire, one of the most degraded of New-York's street-walkers. The boy testified that he was a stranger in the country, with no friends, and but $3 50, and no place to sleep. On Monday evening he was eating an ear of corn at a stand in the Bowery when the prisoner picked his pocket of his last cent. The Magistrate directed an officer to escort the unfortunate boy to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, who will find employment for him. On hearing these words from the Magistrate the prisoner laughed loudly, thereby giving utterance to her great satisfaction at what she supposed a punishment of her accuser. Her smile was speedily changed to a whine when the Court found her guilty, and informed her that that identical laugh would cost her four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A MODEL WATCHMAN.

Alexander Archibald, a night-watchman employed by the Merchants' Police, plead guilty to stealing some Manilla rope from the bark *Brasilian*. He urged as an excuse that he was paid but a dollar and a half per day for his services, and that the owners of the ship refused to pay his car-fare to and from his work. He, therefore, took the rope and sold it to "get square." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

JULY AND JANUARY.

Mrs. Ann O'Reiley, an Irishwoman, whose youthful days were passed many years ago, preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband. James O'Reiley, a rollicking young Irishman, ten or twelve years younger than his spouse. The lady said that they had been married but three months, and all the kindness he had shown her during that time was summed up in the black eye he had given her. He was too frisky for her, she thought, and she wanted a "bill of separation," which the Magistrate promised to give her. The prisoner excused himself "for larrupin the ould woman" by saying that she "agitated" him beyond endurance. He was sentenced to twenty days in the City Prison, and his elder half left the court-room firm in the belief that she was legally divorced, and at liberty to marry any eligible person. She stipulated, however, that the next one must be nearer her own age. Here is an opportunity for widowers of 60, or bachelors whose hopes of married bliss faded away on the approach of the half century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William Fish, pettit larceny, Penitentiary three months; Patrick Holahan, pettit larceny, House of Refuge one year; Mary McBride, assault and battery, $20; William Darrison, pettit larceny, two months in Penitentiary.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Lydia Wiseby, a young American girl, who was tried on Saturday last for stealing some articles of wearing apparel from her employer, was brought up for sentence. Throughout the session the unfortunate girl was sobbing and crying in the prisoner's box, and when brought out for sentence her grief became hysterical and she could not say a word. The offence complained of was believed to have been her first, and for this she appeared sincerely penitent. Imprisonment for the past few days has been to her a terrible punishment, more than expiating her offence. The Court was about to release her, when it was ascertained that her father was a respectable clergyman, on Long Island, in reduced circumstances. An officer was directed to make inquires and induce the friends of the accused to place her where she will be beyond temptation. That this may be satisfactorily done the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 9, 1866.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	300	Union Nav. Co.	110¾
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108½	100	do	110⅝
34,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	113½	400	Ashburton Coal	16½
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110½	300	At. Mail S. Co.	110
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99¼	100	do ...2d call	110¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99	70	Cen. Am. Tran.	20
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		25	Pac. M. S. Co.	208½
	First Ser.	105½	100	New-York Cen.	114¾
2,000	do ...2d Ser.	105⅞	100	do	111
1,000	do	105¾	200	do	114¾
500	do ...3d Ser.	105¾	300	do	115
2,000	Ill. St. B. 6s,'77	106	300	do	115¼
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¾	100	do ...2d call	115
1,000	Virginia 6s ...x-c	48	300	Erie R.	83
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63	200	do	83¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s ...x-c	63½	700	do	83¾
1,000	do	63	100	do ...2d call	83¾
5,000	do ...2d call	63¾	100	do	83¾
2,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	63½	100	do	83¾
1,000	do ...2d call	63½	20	Erie R. Pr.	89
2,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	20	Stonington R.	101
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		1400	Reading R.	116¾
	Issue	80	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	89¼
5,000	Cal. 7s	116	700	do	89¼
1,000	Louisiana 6s	95	200	do ...2d call	89¾
120,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	300	Ill. Central R.	128
20,000	do ...b30	34	100	do ...s10	127¾
170,000	do	33⅞	500	do ...s10	127
9,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	81	200	do ...s60	125½
5,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76Con.	114	500	Cleve. & Pitts	89¾
3,000	Alt. & T.H.2d P.	83	1100	do	89¾
2,500	Ill. Can. Bs. '75	108	100	Chi. & N. W.	44¼
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88¾	100	do	44¾
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	1200	do	44¾
1,000	P., Ft.W.&C.2d.	97	100	do ...s10	44¾
1,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	65	200	do ...s60	42¾
8	Am. Ex. Bank	118	400	do ...2d call	44¾
25	do	117	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	74½
115	Shoe & L. Bank	112	100	do ...s10	74¾
24	Merchants' Bank	116¼	800	do	74¾
6	Bank of Amer.	138½	200	do ...2d call	74¾
100	Cen. Nat. Bank	115	400	Cleve. & Tol.	122
200	Cum. Coal P.	57	100	Chic. & R. I.	107½
200	do	56¾	300	do	107
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	63¾	100	do	107
200	do ...2d call	64	40	Tol., W. & W.	45½
210	West. U. Tel.	55	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
300	do	54⅞	2500	do	109¾
300	do ...2d call	55	300	do	108¾
400	Quick. Min.	54¾	24	Chi. & Mil. R.	70
300	Mar. Min. Pr.	29¾	100	Chic. & G. E.	50¾
100	do ...2d call	29¾	100	do	51
300	Butler Coal	15¼	200	H. & St. J. Pr.	55
100	Spruce H. Coal	4			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	100	P., F. W. & C. ...s	109¾
10,000	do	34		do	109¾
200	West. U. Tel.	55¼	100	M. S. & N. I.	89¾
300	Erie R.	83¾	800	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
800	do	83¾	200	do	44¾
600	N. Y. Cen.	115¼	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	74¾
1800	Reading R.	116¾	600	Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
600	do	116¾			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$90,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	115¼
47,000	do	112½	100	do	115½
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C.	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad	83¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	80	200	do	83¾
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	33¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
30,000	do	33¾	1000	do	127¾
200	Wilks. Coal	65	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	89¾
200	Cum. Coal P.	57	500	do ...b10	89¾
200	do	56¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	74½
200	West. U. Tel.	55¼	300	Cleve. & Tol.	122¼
200	Quick. Min. Co.	54¾	500	do ...b30	122½
100	do	54¾	300	do ...b30	122¾
100	At. Mail S. Co	110	200	Chic. & R. I.	107½
100	do	110¼	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	45½
200	Reading R.	116¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	33¾	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	88¾
100	Canton Co.	55½	200	do ...s30	88¾
200	do ...c	55¾	300	do ...s3	88¾
500	Cum. Coal ...b3	57	100	do ...b10	88¾
200	do ...s3	56¾	100	do ...s15	88¾
100	do ...b10	57	200	do ...b3	88¾
100	do ...s5	56¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	89¾
100	Quick. Min. Co ...s3	54¾	200	do ...b10	89½
100	Mar. Min Co. ...s15	13½	200	do ...b3	89¾
100	do ...b3	13¾	200	do ...b30	90
100	Mariposa Pref.	29¾	300	do	89¾
200	Erie Railroad ...c	83¾	400	Clev. & Tol.	122½
500	do	83¾	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅝
200	do ...s3	83¾	200	do ...s60	107
300	do	83¾	1800	Chi. & N. W.	44⅜
400	do	83¼	200	do ...s3	44½
300	do ...s3	83	300	do	44¾
200	do	83⅜	200	do ...s10	44¾
100	do ...s15	81	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	73⅝
400	West. U. Tel.	55⅜	600	do	74
600	do ...b3	55⅜	400	do ...b3	74
100	do ...s60	55	200	do ...s15	73¾
200	N. Y. Central	114⅞	200	do	73⅝
400	Reading R.	116¼	600	P. F. W. & C.	109½
200	do ...s15	116⅜	200	do ...b3	109½
200	Butler Coal Co.	15			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...s3	33¾	400	Reading R.	116¾
10,000	do	33¾	800	do ...b3	116½
400	Canton Co.	54	200	do ...b30	116¾
200	do ...c	54	200	do ...s3	116⅜
100	do ...b15	54¼	200	do ...s60	116
100	do ...s5	54	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
200	Boston W. P.	33	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	89¾
200	Cum. Coal ...b3	57	800	do ...b3	89¾
100	do ...s3	56⅞	100	do ...s15	89½
200	Spruce Hill C.	4⅞	300	do ...b3	89¾
100	Quicksilver	54¾	100	Cleve. & Tol.	122¾
100	Mar. Pref.	30	200	do	122
200	do ...c	29¾	200	Clev. & P. R. ...s3	89⅞
100	do ...s15	29¾	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	107⅜
100	do ...s3	29¾	100	do	107½
300	Smith & P. G.	12	300	do ...c	107½
100	West. U. Tel.	55	100	do ...b10	107½
100	do	54¾	200	do ...s3	107⅜
400	N. Y. Cen.	115¼	300	do	107½
200	do ...b15	115½	100	do ...s3	107¾
200	do ...b3	115½	200	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
200	do	115⅜	100	do ...b10	44¾
100	do ...s10	115⅞	800	do ...b3	44¾
200	Erie R.	83¾	200	do ...s3	44¾
200	do ...b3	83¾	100	do ...b10	44¼
100	Hud. R. R.	119⅞	600	do ...c	44¼
100	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	109¾	200	do ...s3	44⅜
200	do	109½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	74
100	do ...s15	109⅝	100	do ...s15	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C. ...b3	33¾	200	New-York C. ...s60	112
10,000	do	33¾	200	do ...b3	115¼
100	Boston W. P.	32¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
100	Cumb. Coal	56¾	500	do	127¾
200	do ...b3	56¾	100	do ...b3	127⅝
200	Mar. Pref.	29¾	100	do ...s5	127¾
300	do ...b3	29¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾
100	do ...s15	29¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. ...s60	122
100	do ...b10	29¾	300	do	123
100	do ...s1	29¾	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	107½
100	Smith & P. Gold ...b15	12¾	100	do ...s15	107⅝
100	West. U. Tel. ...b3	55	100	do ...b5	107⅝
100	Erie R. ...s3	83¾	300	Chic. & N. W.	44
100	do ...b3	83¾	200	do ...b3	44
800	Reading R.	116⅜	200	do ...s3	43⅞
200	do ...b10	116⅜	200	do	43⅞
200	do ...s3	116¼	400	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	74½
200	do ...s30	115⅞	100	do ...b3	74½
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	89¼	100	do ...s60	74
200	do	89¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅜
100	do ...s15	89	100	do ...b10	109⅜
200	do ...b3	89¼	100	do ...s3	109⅜
100	do ...s5	89⅜			

TUESDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The supply of Gold was made easier in the Gold Room than yesterday, and only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. was made for its use until Wednesday, in place of ¼@1 ₱ cent. a day, as paid from Monday until Tuesday. The price of Gold was also lower by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., though the market rallied from the cheapest sales of the morning, 148⅞@¼ to 149⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Early in the day there was a partial improvement in the business of Exchange for the Boston steamer, and first-class Bills on London were at 107@107¼ ₱ cent. But as the price of Gold again stiffened, the demand fell off, and the market closed flat at 107 ₱ cent.

The course of Money at Bank and with private lenders was quite steady at the cheap rates for some time quoted, and the supply easy on call to the Stock Brokers at 4@5 ₱ cent. The rates on prime paper of short date are also steady at 5@6 ₱ cent., but, as a rule, the Banks are now preferring to place their balances on call, to be prepared for any change or advance in sales that may occur later in the season.

The funds of the United States are again firm. There is a large business doing by the great dealers in Wall-street, and prices are especially firm on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, because of the near approach of the November coupon. The new consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, are rapidly working into popular favor at 108⅛@108¼ ₱ cent.

The Railway movement on the Stock Exchange opened with much firmness on New-York Central, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Northwest, Reading and Michigan Southern, and comparatively steady on Erie. The latter was done as high as 83¾ and as low as 82 in the forenoon, recovering to 83¾@84 ₱ cent. after the cheaper sales. The annual election, as fully anticipated by the Street for some days past, resulted in placing the old Board, substantially, in control for another year. The threatened opposition of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, who claimed to control the proxies on 50,000 or 60,000 shares was quieted by placing Mr. L. himself in the Direction, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. VANDERBILT. Another new Director was made, at the instance of Mr. LANE, of Mr. RANDOLPH, coal merchant, of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, in place of Mr. MEAD, recently deceased. No other opposition was organized to the continued control of Mr. DREW, whose broker it is said was prepared to vote on no less than 86,000 shares. The firmness in Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern shares was conspicuous in the early dealings of the day, and the speculation was quite spirited also in both classes of the Northwest stock. New-York Central was firm, and there was more animation in some of the Miscellaneous stocks like Mariposa Preferred and Cumberland.

In the afternoon there was less spirit in the Railway market, while the Funds of the United States closed firm; Gold comparatively steady, and Exchange dull. The following quotations were made at 5 o'clock:

	Mond.	Tues.		Mond.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99⅜	Northwest	44¼	44
U. S. 5-20s	113½	113¼	N. West Pref.	73⅝	74
U. S. 7-30s	104¾	105	Rock Island	107¼	107¼
N. Y. Central	115	115¾	Fort Wayne	109	109⅜
Erie	83	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	56¾	57
Hudson*	121¾	119⅞	Quicksilver	54¼	54¾
Reading	116½	116⅜	W. U. Telegraph	54¾	55
Mich. Southern	88¾	89	Mariposa Pref.	28¾	29¾
Illinois Central	127	127¾	Ohio Certificates	34	33¾
Pittsburgh	88⅞	89⅞	American Gold	149¼	149¼
Tennessee 6s	72¾	72¼	Bills on London	108¼	107

* Ex. dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Citizens'	130
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Merchants'	115	Nassau	105
America	138	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	118
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	St. Nicholas	106½
Seventh Ward	111	New-York County	145
State of New-York	112	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Commerce	120	Central National	104
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103½
Pacific	160	Ninth National	115
Chatham	140	Tenth National	101
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	102	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	64
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	98½	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	94
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	McGregor West. 1st M.	63
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,348,066 28; including for Customs, $493,000; Coin Notes, $246,000. Payments, $1,973,737 80. Balance, $92,058,006 91.

At the annual meeting of the Erie Railway this afternoon, the following officers were elected: Robert H. Berdell, Alexander S. Diven, Samuel Marsh, John Arnot, Ambrose S. Murray, H. L. Pierson, Daniel Drew, William B. Skidmore, Dudley S. Gregory, William Evans, J. C. Bancroft Davis, D. A. Cushman, Thomas W. Gale, Isaac N. Phelps, J. F. D. Lanier, Franklin F. Randolph and Frederick A. Lane.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $2,930,151. Included in the exports were 1,813 bales of Cotton to Liverpool, valued at $292,756.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1866.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing a communication from the cigar manufacturers of Cincinnati, complaining of my construction of the law relative to the tax on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, as being unjust and oppressive, and stating what would, in their opinion, be a proper construction of the law.

These manufacturers insist that the *ad valorem* tax, to be assessed on cigars valued at over $12 ₱ 1,000, should be on the excess above $12, and not upon the price sold for.

In answer to these complaints, it will be sufficient for me to state that Congress itself settled the question whether the *ad valorem* tax should be upon the price sold for or upon the excess above $12 per thousand. By the House bill, on all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots valued above $12 per thousand, a tax of $10 per thousand was to be paid. The Senate amended the House bill by striking out the tax of $10 per thousand on cigars, &c., valued above $12, and inserted in lieu thereof 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on the excess above $12 per thousand. The House would not accede to the amendment of the Senate. A Committee of Conference was appointed and a compromise was effected on the basis of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and $4 per thousand on all cigars valued at or above $12 per thousand. After the bill was passed a resolution was offered by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, declaring that the 20 per cent. *ad valorem* should be understood as only applying to the excess above $12 per thousand for which the cigars might be sold. But this resolution being in direct contravention of the compromise entered into between the two Houses, failed to receive any support from the members, and was dropped.

Cigars, on which the tax does not accrue until after a sale has been effected, are to be returned at the sales' price, whether they are disposed of at wholesale or retail. Manufacturers of cigars may have them appraised at the wholesale market value and placed in bond. Whenever he (or they) may wish afterward to withdraw them for consumption or sale, he may do so on payment of the tax, and afterward sell them at retail, or sell them through peddlers, at prices in advance of their wholesale market value.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

M. P. GADDIS, Esq., United States Assessor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1866.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries in your letter dated 1st inst., I have to say that all canned goods, either in the hands of the manufacturer or purchaser, sold or offered for sale on or after the 1st inst., are required to be stamped as specified in schedule "C" of the Act of July 13, 1866.

When canned goods have been packed in cases, and it would be difficult and expensive to unpack them and affix the requisite stamps, the parties will have complied substantially with the law, if, when sold, the manufacturer or dealer incloses in an envelope to the purchaser a sufficient number of canceled stamps, to be affixed when goods are unpacked. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

STEPHEN H. PROVOST, Esq., New-York City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EDWARD CLARKE,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. No. 26 Broad-st.,
New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 115 bbls. Ashes, 12,463 bbls. Flour, 220 bbls. and 1,722 bags Corn Meal, 6,985 bushels Wheat, 140,746 bushels Corn, 7,045 bushels Rye, 35,162 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Malt, and 13,776 bushels Oats, 50 bbls. Pork, 26 pkgs. Cut Meats, 13 pkgs. Lard, and 729 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand, including Pots at $9 50@$9 75, and Pearls at $12 50@$12 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at full prices. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 18,629 bags; sales 21,838 bags; the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 3,500 *Carmelita*, 4,500 per *Fosterlandet*, and 3,600 per *Bolivar*, (before arrival) 3,000 per *Mozart*, 252 per do.; 946 European lots; 3,200 per *Talbot*, and 2,840 balance per *Haydn*. Sales have also been made of 3,123 per *Chinesrin*, and 3,208 per *Convoy*, to arrive. The market closes very firm at our quotations." Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 64,030 bags, including of Rio, 30,284 bags; of Java, 3,349 bags; of Ceylon, 1,944 bags; of Maracaibo, 10,068; Laguayra, 12,331; of St. Domingo, 1,000, and of all descriptions, 5,054.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

	Bags.
Baltimore	6,000
New-York	30,284
Grand total	36,284

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed, with apparently more sellers than buyers in the market. Middling grades ranged from 37c.@40c., chiefly at 37c.@39c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 3,553 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,568
Receipts since Oct, 1, 1866	10,365
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	38,163
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	470,307
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports this week	1,813
Exports in September	21,474
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	310,832
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—There has been more disposition to meet the views of buyers, as regards prices, and trade has consequently been more animated since our last, especially in domestic Cottons, which have, in most instances, yielded proportionately with the raw material, now fully 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. lower than this day a week ago. The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 23½c.; Laconia B, 22½c.; Laconia E, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Tip Top, 32½c.; James, 30c.; Red Bank, 23c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnell, 19½c.; Wauregan, 18½c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 06; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers IXL in fair demand. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 5, $16 50; No. 10, $21; No. 40, $33. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 3, $7 75; Home-made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much less sought after to-day, and has declined 15c.@30c. ₱ bbl., the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 11,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$10 40; very poor to fair old Extra State at $8 30@$10 90; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 90@$12 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$12 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 40
Extra State	8 30	@12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 90	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 90	@12 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 10	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 25	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 65	@17 50

Southern Flour has been in light supply and limited demand at declining prices. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in active demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City, $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and nominally 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel cheaper. Sales were reported of only a boat-load of Amber Michigan on private terms; and small lots of Amber State at $2 98@$3 ₱ bushel. Corn has been pretty active to-day, but a trifle lower in price. Sales since our last, 179,000 bushels, at 92c.@92½c. for inferior; 93c.@93½c., chiefly at 93c., afloat, and 93½c.@95c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; and 94c.@96c. for White do. ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand at easier prices, including Chicago at 52c.@57c., the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee at 55c.@59c.; State at 61c.@62c., ₱ bushel. Sales 89,000 bushels. Rye is in moderate request; sales 13,000 bushels, including Western at $1@$1 17½, and State at $1 28, ₱ bushel. Barley has been much depressed to-day; 31,000 bushels were sold at $1 25@$1 30 for State, and $1 35@$1 40 for Canada ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet, yet firm.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand, including American new at 40c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and held firmly, including Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in less demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 68½c.@70c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 12½@$5 25; Resin at $4 37½@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 95; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Oct. 8.—*Sperm*—Continues in request, and the transactions since our last reach 1,343 bbls.—75 bbls. at $2 62, 110 do. at $2 64, and 868 do. $2 65 ₱ gallon, all for manufacturing; and 200 do. for export, at $2 65 ₱ gallon. In Boston, 70 bbls. sold for export on private terms. Stock in first hands, 4,161 bbls. *Whale*—Continues dull, the only sales being 155 bbls. Humpback and Blackfish on private terms for manufacturing. Stock in first hands, 15,800 bbls. *Whalebone*—Arctic has been in request, and the entire stock in this market has been sold for export. The transactions were as follows: 10,000 lbs. at $1 38, 18,000 lbs. at $1 40, 22,000 lbs. at $1 43, 3,000 $1 50. In New-York sales were made of 8,500 Arctic at $1 45, and 16,000 do. at $1 50. Also 5,000 lbs. South Sea at $1 27½.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1, to Oct. 8, 1866	29,573	62,898	655,994
Same time last year	28,883	70,793	546,500
Exports for week ending Oct. 8, 1866	440	—	32,600
Previously	4,784	376	392,400
From Jan. 1 to date	5,224	376	425,000

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 120,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 10,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., early in the week; 10,000 do., 64x64, 14⅛c.; 40,000 do., 64x64, 14⅛c.; 13,000 do., 64x64, 14⅜c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 14⅜c.; 20,000 do., 64x64, 14⅞c.; 8,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 3,000 do., 56x60, 12½c.; 6,000 do., 60x64, 14½c.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack request at 24c.@24½c. for Crude; 41½c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@60c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in more demand to-day, opening heavily but closing more firmly. Sales since our last, 7,250 bbls., in lots, at $32 85@$33 10 for new Mess, closing at $33 10 cash, regular way; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 6,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including October, seller's option, at $32 75; November, seller, $31 25@$31 75, and all the year, seller, part cash, $29 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 15⅝c.@15⅞c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16⅝c. for short rib, ₱ lb. Sales 370 boxes. Lard is improving; sales since our last, 550 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $45@$48 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in less request at 13½c.@13¾c for heavy. Butter continues in limited request at from 37c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 6c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	38	@41
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	43	@44
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	37	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@40
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	32	@35
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@32
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western States—firkins, common	20	@21

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Rangoon at $9 25@$9 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in rather more request within our range. We quote: Honduras Deer, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62c., in gold, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 13⅝c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16⅝c.; Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16c.; White A, 15⅜c., and Yellow C, 14⅞c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 15¾c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 174,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13¼c., the latter an extreme price, and 37,000 lbs. Grease, at 10¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand and firm. Desirable lots are scarce. Sales 249 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at 41c. for new and 45c. for old, in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 44,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₱ bushel, and 80 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For London, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₱ ton; and 50 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SLEEPing, with $2,000 or $3,000; no speculation: profit in a year equal to amount invested: no risk; security given for capital advanced. Address J. VERMILYE, Attorney, New-Brighton; or R. DEMMING, Attorney, Room No. 16, at No. 77 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 capital to take the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business established in 1857. Address DE R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS—For windows and signs; most beautiful, lasting and transferable. Sent everywhere. Glass signs, druggists gla ss labels, wood and other sign letters. Painters order. Samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FRUIT STORE on 8th-av., now doing a good cash business. Cheap rent and well established. Will be sold at a fair price for cash. Inquire of W. J. UNDERHILL, 91 Murray-st.

$20.000—A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange desires to form a copartnership with a person having the above amount. Address BROKER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT A BARGAIN.—A DARK BAY SADDLE mare, fine traveler, kind in harness and under saddle. Also, a black Scotch pony, sound and kind in every particular; elegantly formed, long tail and mane. For further information inquire of G. F. YOUNGMAN, No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST BLOOD SADdle mare in the City; perfectly sound; color, dark bay; price $500. May be seen at the private stables, No. 24 Lexington-av.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE HARNESS AND English Kersey Horse Blankets for sale cheap at No. 253 Pearl-st. Importer of saddlery.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY
DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT DR. Dowling's Church to-night. See General News.

DRY GOODS

WE SHALL OPEN AT RETAIL, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, a full assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, BASQUES, Circulars, Talmas, Basquines, &c., &c., &c., including a full assortment of our own manufacture and of the latest European novelties.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS for 50 cents a yard.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S.
We are now opening
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
ever offered in the
UNITED STATES.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
We have no connection whatever with any other store in this City.

500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HDKF'S, $3 a dozen.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

OPENING OF CLOAKS.
M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,
will open
On THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,
For FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.
Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.
No. 19 5th-av.

FULL LINE
LACES,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A GRAND OPENING
OF CLOAKS
AT THE VILLA DE PARIS,
No. 475 Broadway.
C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS.
Will open of their own importations the latest styles direct from Paris, on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.
A rich and varied assortment of Sacques, Basques, Circulars, Carriage Jackets, &c. All the latest
NOVELTIES
Have been secured, among others, the "Ne plus Ultra" of Cloaks,
THE RISTORI,
which stands unrivaled in beauty and style. Also of their own manufacture, of magnificent designs, all styles of cloaks in great variety for
BROADWAY TRADE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes, from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FULL LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1.000 DOZEN LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMB. HDKF'S, for 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY WILL OPEN A SPLENDID assortment of Fall and Winter millinery on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at her new store, No. 1,175 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.
The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.
Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.
He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American*.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

STUART'S SYRUP.
Extra syrup of superior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—L. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO., small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, a GOLD BROOCH, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, (rather unique in workmanship, probably differing from any manufactured in the City, or on sale, valued as a relic,) either in an 8th-av. car or in going from College-place through Murray-st. to Broadway, across Broadway and Park to *Daily Times* Office, thence to *Tribune*, from *Tribune* through Nassau-st. to *Herald*, then up Fulton-st. to take 8th-av. car, Vesey-st., thence to Charles-st. The finder will receive five dollars reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the office of the *Daily Times*.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE—THE RENOWNED clairvoyant, at No. 11 Carrol-place, Bleecker-st., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Characters by Messrs. Jean Davenport, J. H. Taylor, Leffingwell, W. Davidge, J. Duell, Miss Monck, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Andrews.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY, with new scenery, appointments and a great cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, THE GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Giacometti's tragedy of JUDITH. Adelaide Ristori as Judith.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE CHILD STEALER, THE POST-BOY OF CORNWALL; or, THE FATAL SNOW-DRIFT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE GAELIC CHIEF; or, THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS, AND TOM CRINGLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CRISPINO E LA COMARE. The principal parts by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Bellini, Testa, Antonucci, Stockton and Giorgio Ronconi.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. THIRD WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Sept. 26, arrived at this port yesterday morning. It will be seen from our foreign extracts that the Eastern question begins to assume alarming features. The London *Times* predicts that it will be solved without a general European catastrophe. Our Paris correspondence gives an interesting *resumé* of the rumors prevailing in the French capital with regard to the evacuation of Mexico.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Buffalo, on Sunday afternoon, a policeman was called to the house of one James Andrews, and, on his arrival, discovered Andrews lying on the floor in a state of beastly intoxication, and a midwife, Julia Ann Charles, in the same condition. The wife of Andrews, who had just been confined, was delirious and raving, and none of them could give any account of themselves. On searching the premises, the dead body of the new-born infant was found in a box concealed beneath a pile of rags. Andrews and the midwife were arrested, and the wife was conveyed to the hospital. Coroner Richards was summoned, and was engaged in holding an inquest at the hour of going to press.

Treasurer Spinner desires persons who have forwarded packages of mutilated fractional currency to the Treasury Department for redemption, and have received no communication from the department announcing the receipt of the package and inclosing the amount of the sum forwarded, to address a letter as before, stating distinctly the amount forwarded, the date of transmittal, and the name and post-office address of the writer. The officers of the Treasury may thus be enabled to identify a large number of packages now in their possession the forwarders of which neglected to state their names or post-offices.

In reference to the $3,000 worth of compound interest notes alleged to be missing from the Hartford Bank, Mr. Tuller denies any knowledge of the transaction, and publishes a card calling upon the man who disposed of that amount of interest-bearing notes at the Hartford Bank to send word or report himself to said Bank, thinking that he can thereby explain the mystery. He has demanded of the Bank a full and fair investigation of his accounts, feeling confident that he can prove his innocence of all charges made against him in reference to defrauding the Bank.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Mr. George S. Hillard would seem to be a very proper person to have Mr. Dana's vacated place as United States District-Attorney for Massachusetts. No man connected with the Administration-Democratic Party in the State is more worthy by integrity, intelligence and capacity; no man has sacrificed more to be a Conservative and a Johnsonite, and got less material pay for it; and no appointment to this place could be more respectable and dignified than his."

A new military post, to be known as Fort Bayard, has been established south of and in the vicinity of the town of Pinos Altos and the Santa Rica copper mines, in New-Mexico. The object of this post is to protect the people of that section against the hostilities of the Apache and other Indians, and to aid in the development of that rich mineral and agricultural portion of New-Mexico. The post will be garrisoned by companies B and E, United States Fifth Infantry, and Company M, United States Third Cavalry.

Mr. N. Allen and his wife, of Burlington, Vt., narrowly escaped suffocation on Sunday night by the escape of gas from a coal-stove in the room where they were sleeping. Mr. Allen was roused by a groan from his wife, and had sufficient strength to crawl across the room and open a window, and the air soon revived them. It was the physician's opinion that Mrs. Allen would have lived but a few minutes longer without fresh air.

The report of the death of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, at Nashville, was incorrect. His case had proceeded to cholera collapse, in which condition he has lain for days, hanging between life and death. His symptoms are somewhat more favorable, and hopes, founded on his rugged constitution, are entertained of his recovery.

A Chicago dispatch states that a locomotive engine on the Rock Island Railroad exploded in the Round-house at Davenport, on the 6th inst., seriously injuring three men.

A dispatch states that the project of building a ship-canal from Sturgis Bay, in Darr County, Wisconsin, a part of Green Bay, to Lake Michigan, a distance of 70 miles, by which 120 miles navigation would be saved to vessels going into Green Bay, is to be put forward to practical success.

The City Clerk of Springfield, Mass., in turning over the musty records of 1792, has found a warrant issued "by the Selectmen of the town of Springfield," on May 20 of that year, ordering 100 persons who had made themselves citizens without the town's consent and approbation to get out of its limits within fifteen days, on pain of severe penalty.

Gen. Frank Blair attempted to address a meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on Saturday evening, but was driven from the stand with stones and followed to the hotel with hooting. The windows on the side where Gen. Blair was known to be were all broken.

Another city in Maine suffered severely from fire yesterday—the fifth in that State within two years. A fire broke out in Wiscasset, and raged for nine hours, destroying half the business portion of the place, and rendering forty families houseless.

Judge Wm. Given died at Wooster, Ohio, on the 1st inst., after a few hours' illness of spasmodic asthma. Judge Given was Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Ohio Regiment during the war, and leaves an honorable record as soldier and jurist.

LOCAL NEWS.

Another terrible murder was perpetrated in Williamsburgh yesterday morning. John Hipwell, an officer of the Metropolitan Police force, was the victim in this case. The officer was on duty in a locality where several burglaries have recently been committed, and it is believed that one of these villains perpetrated the foul deed. Officer Hipwell was seen at 3:30 o'clock in the morning by a brother officer, and a few minutes later the discharge of a pistol was heard. Citizens were attracted to the spot, when Officer Hipwell was discovered stretched upon the pavement in the agonies of death. A bullet had penetrated his heart, and he expired in a few moments without having uttered a word. It is thought that the deceased had surprised a burglar at work, and that in his attempt to capture the ruffian received his death wound. Not the slightest clue was left whereby to trace the murder. The deceased had long been attached to the Forty-fifth Precinct, and was highly respected. He was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., a verdict of $1,250 was rendered against the defendants yesterday in the case of Hugh O'Reilly, a minor, (who sued by his guardian,) *vs.* Henry W. & Dean Sage, lumber merchants of this City. The Messrs. Sage had, in 1864, a lumber-yard in First-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Hugh O'Reilly, aged about 11 years, was playing with other lads around the piles of lumber, when, owing either to the high wind prevailing at the time or to some other cause, a portion of the pile of boards fell upon him. He was so much injured as to be confined in the hospital five months. The defence was that the lad had been warned by a private watchman to keep away, and that he did not do so.

A man named Robert Marria was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday on suspicion of having killed Robert Walker on the Centreville race-course one day last week. Both men were horse-trainers, and the deceased had been exercising a horse on the race-track. The horse came home without his rider, and, a search being made, the body was found on the course with a bullet in the brain. The suspected man had been seen in company with deceased, and heard to make an engagement to go with him to New-Jersey.

A case of much interest and importance to stockholders in the mining and manufacturing companies formed under the general statute of this State was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Mr. Justice Daniels. This action brings up the question as to when a stockholder is liable for the debts of the Company. The decision of the Court is reserved for a few days. Many causes of a similar nature are pending in our Courts.

Forty-eight cases were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. A majority of the prisoners were arraigned for petit larceny, and of these over one-half were under the age of fifteen years. Two watermen were fined $100 each for rowing in an unlicensed boat, an offence which any person is liable to commit unless care is exercised. The law is positive that all boats must be licensed, and the penalty for transgressing the law is necessarily $100.

A telegram was received yesterday from S. S. Allen, Purser of the foundered steamer *Evening Star*, and dated Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9, in which he gives the names of fifteen persons saved. The Company describe the vessel as most seaworthy, but a communication to the Times yesterday tells a far different story. The excitement throughout the City is intense.

The threatening weather of yesterday prevented a large attendance at the Paterson races. The sport, however, was very exciting, some first-class horses participating in the several contests. The first race and the Underwood gift ($300) were won by *Nannie Butler*. The second, and most exciting race, for which there were six entries, was won by *Bayswater*.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-York Presbytery took place yesterday in the Presbyterian Church on the corner of University-place and Tenth-street. A large representation of the Presbyterian clergy were present. The deliberations of the body were purely of a business character.

Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent to the Sanitary Superintendent some interesting statistics regarding the deaths of the previous week. The total number of deaths during the week ending Oct. 6, was 449, of these 36 were caused by cholera.

The Court of General Sessions, yesterday, disposed of but four cases. A burglar was sent to Sing Sing for five years; another offender was sent for one year, and these other prisoners were tried and acquitted.

Rev. S. T. Carter, preached the opening sermon of the Second Presbytery of New-York, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, last evening. The Presbytery then organized, and adjourned till to-day.

The price of gold was a fraction lower yesterday than on Monday, and the cash gold easier borrowed for delivery. Stocks were firm in the forenoon, but closed tame after the Second Boards, except the funds of the United States, which left off firm.

Produce and Merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Breadstuffs and Cotton were lower; Pork, Lard and Sugar firmer. The Freight market was rather more active.

The number of beef cattle received at all the markets for the weekly supply, ending Tuesday, Oct. 9, is 6,315. There was more than the usual proportion of inferior cattle this week, which occasioned dull business at most of the yards. Brokers and drovers labored hard to keep the prices up to their usually high figures; but in defiance of all their efforts, beef declined about half a cent ℔ lb. The best lots sold for 18c. ℔ lb.; the poorest lots for 10c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight. The number of cows received at all the yards is 90. Trade is dull and prices remain unchanged. The demand for well-fattened calves is active and prices firm at 13c.@14½c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. The number received at all the yards is 1,904. A very large proportion of these animals were inferior, grass-fed calves, which were sold at low figures, from $6 to $8 ℔ head. The arrivals of sheep and lambs are uncommonly heavy for the weekly supply, numbering 27,241, which is said, by some persons, to be the heaviest receipts of sheep and lambs ever before known in the New-York market for the weekly supply. The best were selling yesterday at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Lambs 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., with slow sales. The demand for Swine is still active and prices are well up, although there is an evident downward tendency in the prices of all kinds of meat, except the best veal. The number of Swine received at the yards on Fortieth-street, is 15,127 for the weekly supply. They were selling yesterday at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight; but sales were not as quick as common.

Damaging Talk.—It seems that there are some people in Pennsylvania who, up till last night, considered that there was danger of the United States assuming the *Confederate debt*, and also that there was danger of the United States repudiating the national debt. We trust that these honest folks, now that the election is over, will feel reassured in their faith in the country's honor, and entertain no further fear of the occurrence of either of the events spoken of. We may say, however, that though it may be thought a good enough election dodge to raise such fears in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, we think they are very damaging to the credit of the country abroad, as well as at home. Every intelligent man knows that there is no more danger of our assuming the Confederate debt than there is of our assuming the debts of Julius Cæsar. And every intelligent man ought to know that nothing less than the destruction of our Union, and the complete overthrow of our Government, can invalidate the national debt. To talk of the possibility of such things, discredits the national honor as well as the national intelligence.

The Elections.

We give elsewhere returns of the State elections held yesterday. No one will be surprised at the result. Pennsylvania elects Gen. Geary for Governor by from 18,000 to 25,000 majority. There was a Republican falling off in Philadelphia and possibly some of the northern counties, but this is counterbalanced by the middle and western counties. There was a sharp contest and a heavy vote, so that neither party is likely to plead apathy as an excuse for the result.

At the beginning of the present (Thirty-ninth) Congress, the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives stood: Republican-Union, 15, to 9 Democrats—the seat for the Bedford (Sixteenth) District being assigned to Mr. Coffroth, Democrat. Near the close of the session Mr. Coffroth was unseated by Mr. Koontz, and was not a candidate for reëlection. The present returns indicate the election of 17 Union members to the Fortieth Congress to five Democrats, with the chances in favor of Mr. Covode, Union, in the Fayette and Westmoreland (Twenty-first) District, and evenly balanced as between Mr. Archibald, Union, and Mr. Dennison, Democrat, (the present member,) in the Luzerne and Susquehanna (Twelfth) District. In the Philadelphia City Districts the Union members elect are not quite up to their majorities in 1864, while Mr. Randall, Democrat, makes a gain of 1,000 votes. In the country, however, the gains are nearly all the other way, and the aggregate majority for Gen. Geary for Governor will be as above stated.

Thus far we have nothing from the West, except a vague assertion that in Eastern Ohio the Republican gains are considerable. There can be little doubt that the results are Pennsylvania over again, and that most of the gains are on the Republican side. As for Indiana and Iowa, the news will be only the realization of estimates all inclining to the strengthening of a majority now almost overwhelming.

The Sources of Peril and the Means of Peace.

There are, as we have said, two parties or factions, whose principles and plans are inimical to the peace and prosperity of the country. The demagogues who press upon Congress measures involving the reduction of the South to the status of conquered territory, and who advocate negro suffrage on grounds that would be fatal to the rights and self-governing power of every State in the Union, form one, and that perhaps the most prolific source of peril. The noisiest champions of the Executive, who recommend the adoption of violent measures to overcome Congressional opposition and to secure for the South unconditional admission, make up the other side of the danger with which we are threatened. Both oppose the Constitutional Amendment—one because it falls short of the extreme measures with which many of the Radicals would precede the restoration of the Union; the other because it imposes penalties upon prominent rebels, and frustrates schemes that are essential to the future success of the Democratic Party. Both, moreover, contemplate the occurrence of a contingency in which armed force would be relied upon to solve the great problems of the day. Whether the Radicals in Congress get rid of the President's opposition by impeaching and deposing him, and then push forward their plans to consummation, or whether on the President's side force be employed to resist and nullify the action of Congress, as certain of his Copperhead advisers propose—the result will be the same. Either course would entail the gravest complications, and not improbably a renewal of civil war, under circumstances different from those of our late struggle.

It is folly to ignore these contingencies as not likely to occur. We will not say that they are probable, for we have not lost faith in the ability or the disposition of the great body of the people to hold both classes of extremists in check. But the tendency of a great part of the current political discussion is unhappily in the direction of turmoil and trouble. Not only is there no approach to a healing of existing differences, but there is a constant desire to multiply and aggravate them. Predictions and threats are echoed defiantly. Radical and Copperhead—both talk of further strife and bloodshed as matters of course; as things which must recur, sooner or later, before the country settles down to permanent peace, and which had therefore better come soon. Gen. Butler considers them inevitable in 1869, and avows a preference for 1867; and the extremists on the other side seem to entertain a similar choice.

The chief strength of these mischief-makers, be they Radical or Democratic, lies in the indifference or incredulity of the people. The same feeling prevailed six years ago. Few then attached importance to the threats of the fire-eaters, or realized the crisis which was imminent. So it is to-day. The explosive force of the elements which are at work is underestimated. The possibility of collision, of conflict, of civil war, is not acknowledged. The causes which operate in that direction are passed over as of no immediate importance, and the influences that are most likely to bring it about are persistently disregarded. Hence ultraism makes more headway than would otherwise be possible. The Butler Radicals assume the airs of a real power—the dictator of terms to the ruling party, and the author of a policy which it must unhesitatingly accept. In the same way, the advocates of forcible interposition by the Executive presume upon the concurrence of all who have approved of the general scope of the President's policy in the South. They assume that the friends of the immediate restoration of the South will acquiesce in whatever the President may do to secure Southern representation in Congress; and that as between the President and Congress, they will sustain the former even to the extent of revolutionary measures.

In these circumstances the conservatism of the country is bound to do all that is possible to make itself felt, as well against the fanaticism which Butler preaches as against that other *ism* which, under the pretence of upholding the Constitution, would ignore the rights pertaining to Congress. The signs of the times are too ominous of evil to admit of prolonged apathy. To allow matters to drift, none knows whither, is, in effect, to invite the conflict which every good citizen cannot but deprecate. More than mere censure is necessary. Effort is needed to counteract the doings of demagogues, and to assert for the moderate men of the country the controlling influence to which they are entitled. Party demonstrations are not required for the purpose. Brownlow and Butler may be neutralized without descending to their level on the stump. The malign counsels which endanger the President's position may be rendered impotent without subserviency or intrigue. Only let it be understood that the country will not tolerate the beginning of revolution, by whomsoever attempted, and the extremists of both classes will find themselves effectually frustrated.

And how may Conservatism make itself most decidedly felt? We answer by showing that the North is a unit in support of the Constitutional Amendment as a basis of compromise—a means of satisfying the demand for guarantees on one hand, and on the other of reducing to reasonable limits the sacrifices to be made by the South. Any doubt in regard to the attitude of the North upon this point will serve to confirm Executive opposition, and to mislead the Southern States. Remove doubt—prove incontestibly that the North, while neither harsh nor exacting in its requirements, is firm in its resolve to maintain the great issues of the war—and the South will discover the futility of reliance upon any party or person not in harmony with the action of the people on the subject. An enlightened self-interest may then be expected to dictate the ratification of the Amendment, which is but another method of expressing the acceptance of the inevitable. And the Amendment ratified, and the South restored to the Union, the danger which now menaces the peace of the country will be ended.

The Loss of the "Evening Star"—Investigation Demanded.

We give in our news columns all the particulars that have come to hand respecting the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*. The facts bearing immediately upon the shipwreck are not as yet presented in any form that could properly guide the public judgment. But regarding the vessel herself, her seaworthiness, her machinery, her former history, and various other matters of interest, we have ample, if not reliable statements. *Reliable* they cannot well be in all cases, for one report most directly and emphatically contradicts the other. And looking back to our exchange files of less than a year ago, we certainly do find that the *Evening Star* had previous escapes from rough weather, which, looking to the build and the machinery of the vessel, were certainly very much owing to good luck.

The builders and owners of the craft may ask a suspension of judgment until they can show that their craft was every way sound. But as the strength, and character and safety of the vessel have been extolled so highly by the parties interested, we deem it right that those who have anything to say on the other side should be heard. We have yet to learn, moreover, that there have been any hurricanes on the coast within the last ten days that a sound, staunch, well-manned and properly-commanded vessel—well out to sea—could not outlive easily. This *Evening Star* was no coasting sloop, but a large ocean steamer, almost equal in pretensions to the best vessels on the Atlantic lines. She was not, from all accounts, overloaded; and a storm in which a small row-boat could weather the gale, and land sixteen or more of the passengers after several days laboring in the sea, could hardly have approached to the force of a hurricane. We are told a tale of the fortunate boat having been turned upside down *nine times*, the Captain being lost after the sixth capsizing. But much of this and of the other stories ought to be subjected to a thorough and unsparing inquisition.

It is a melancholy fact that when these disasters do occur—so many times the Captain provides for his own safety and takes to the small-boat. This is not the first nor the one-hundredth time that our coasting captains have got clear of a wreck that carried to the bottom the lives of the helpless passengers who trusted at once to their skill and their honor in the hour of supreme danger. There really needs something *like* inspection over all our steamers. Here have been the Cunard and other ocean steamship lines running for a generation or more *without the loss of a single life*. It is this appalling contrast that makes it all but impossible for our really skilled American seamen who have command of good vessels to compete with foreigners. We do believe that no service was ever so disgraced by a set of irresponsible land lubbers as is the mercantile marine of the United States to-day. Fellows unfit to navigate a scow from the East River dumping-ground to Greenpoint are put in command of large coasting vessels with no more compunction than if every life on board were as utterly worthless as the "Captain's." We do not say—because we do not know—that the officers of the *Evening Star* belonged to this class. We merely say that this is an ugly case of shipwreck, demanding thorough and prompt investigation. And to this we add that an investigation which should meet the terrible evils of which we complain, must deal with the whole system of naval apprenticeship in our mercantile marine. We want more sailors—thorough trained navigators, and fewer buffers, noisy in calm weather, and ready to shirk the post of danger on the first approach of the storm.

The President's Proclamation.—By a singularly happy coincidence, the President's Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer appeared on the morning of the day on which the political campaign culminated in the elections in four of the principal States of the Union. The political excitement in Pennsylvania and Indiana has been excessive, and in Ohio and Iowa only less so. Much bad blood has been engendered, and it has been feared that there would be disturbance and rioting on a large scale. In such a state of things, we cannot tell how wide and beneficent an influence has been exercised by the Proclamation which so opportunely directed the thoughts of the people to those high and everlasting ideas which stand out so calmly and grandly amid the turmoils of the world and the passing excitements of the hour. The President calls on the nation to recognize the hand of Heaven in the gift of the many blessings which he specifies—such as the continuance of peace and domestic tranquility, the mitigation of pestilence, the abundant harvests and general material prosperity, as well as the renewal and enlargement of a spirit of fraternal conciliation and patriotism. In calling upon all the people, moreover, to implore the Supreme Being to "grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which can alone lead any nation into the ways of all good," the President establishes a ground upon which all men and all parties can unite, and in uniting upon which their baser passions are quite certain to be purified, and their more malignant ideas to be at least modified. We have never had a fitter Proclamation, and there could be no more fit time for issuing it.

The United States in Mexico—What will Foreign Powers Say?

In urging our Government to act promptly and vigorously in sending to Mexico a military force to save the country from the anarchy into which it will be plunged upon the withdrawal of the French troops, the question becomes of interest as to the view of such conduct which will be taken by foreign Governments. It is true the foreign interventionists did not consult *our* opinions or wishes when they were concocting the establishment of an Empire in Mexico. *After* they had resolved upon intervention, they invited us *to join* in their schemes; but as we were then in the most dismal days of our own war, and as their whole proceedings were so utterly adverse to our proclaimed policy, principles and traditions, we could not regard their invitation as anything but a piece of impertinence. The French Emperor, moreover, took the pains to announce that the Empire which he was about to establish by military force on this Continent, was intended as a barrier to the extension of the American Republic, and a check to the progress of the American race. During the whole period of our war, our sentiments were disregarded concerning a matter in which we had so deep and natural an interest; and it was only when the failure of the entire scheme became certain, that Napoleon made a virtue of necessity, and announced the end of his interference in Mexican affairs.

In going, therefore, to the relief and support of the Republic which the interventionists overthrew, we need no more to consult them in the premises than they thought proper to consult us in their schemes. The chief of a sister Republic may properly, in an emergency, invite our aid, either against domestic anarchy or foreign foes; and in the former case, the matter is one entirely between the two Governments, with which foreign powers have no concern. The aid may be given as freely as it may be asked; and so long as the principles of international law are respected and the rights of no other Government trenched upon, it is not in the province of any other Government to assume any other attitude than that of an observer.

It may be assumed, and it is actually the fact, that the only European Powers which take any interest in the destiny of Mexico are the three which took part in the tripartite intervention four years ago—to wit: France, England and Spain. Spain we may count out in our present discussion. She is imbecile, and of no weight. She has been squabbling a good deal with the petty Powers of North and South America during the last five years—from San Domingo to Chili; but she has in each case pitifully failed. Her foreign experiences have been such as to keep her out of difficulties hereafter, even if her Government was not tottering from internal convulsion. We are limited, then, to France and England. We know of no official documents from either of these Powers in which any opinion or desire is expressed concerning the destiny of Mexico after the withdrawal of the Army of Intervention. Napoleon, in announcing his purpose of evacuation, took the trouble to express a hope that this country would take no advantage of the circumstance. At that time he evidently had an idea that Maximilian might ultimately maintain his Government by his own force or by the consent of the Mexican people. But we have no fancy that in the light of present events he can entertain such a thought. It is true he has made an arrangement for the collection of customs after his army shall have left; but that is only his style of giving a show of support to the Mexican loan which his agents negotiated in France, and of expressing his anxiety for the payment of the debt which he holds to be due from Mexico. Assuredly, in no case would we take advantage of the circumstances in which Mexico and Maximilian will be placed during the progress of the withdrawal of his troops. We only desire that after the *departure* of his army and the downfall of Maximilian's power, this Government should, upon invitation of the Constitutional Republican authorities, step in to save the country from anarchy, and from the ruin which is even now clearly foreshadowed.

As to French sentiment concerning Mexico, apart from official utterances, we are in no doubt about its character. The entire French people are eager to have nothing further to do with the country in any event. They care nothing whatever as to what may become of it, so long as it costs them no more in blood, treasure and anxiety. The powerful party of French Liberals, on the other hand, who exercise in some matters so great an influence upon the policy of the Government, see clearly the necessity, and express themselves unhesitatingly in favor, of the policy of a friendly guardianship over unhappy Mexico by the great Republic of North America. Some of them take boldly the ground that annexation to the United States is the inevitable destiny of Mexico, and point to the stability, prosperity and freedom of those portions of Mexican territory which we have already annexed, such as Texas and California. We find these views put forward in the Liberal press lately, in such a manner as to give assured evidence that they have taken an extensive hold of the French people, if they do not constitute the dominating sentiment of the intelligence of France. As the *Opinion Nationale* recently put the case in discoursing of the departure of Maximilian: "No prophetic eye is needed to foresee the state of anarchy and misery into which Mexico will soon again fall, and whence escape is hardly to be hoped until, at some future day, the United States *shall extend their sway southward, and put an end to a spectacle long a scandal to civilization.*"

As to the views of the Press and the public men of England upon the solution of the Mexican question, they seem to be, firstly, that England can take no part in it, and then, that the only cure for the chronic anarchy of Mexico lies in the United States. This is not a new thought in England. As long ago as our own war with Mexico, the leading English journal expressed the desire that the United States should take into their hands the establishment and maintenance of civil order in Mexico. Again, eight years ago, when the New-York Times was urging the establishment of an American protectorate over the Mexican Republic, the London *Times* took up the subject, and in the interests of English trade and commerce, as well as of civilization, favored the annexation of the Mexican States to the United States of North America. And yet again—showing that this English idea is not a thing of a moment—the British organ only twenty days ago resumed the subject, and after discussing the failure of the French intervention, and the improbability of Mexico sustaining an independent Government, referred again to annexation as the approaching fate of Mexico. It said that it now "looked forward to an immediate return of confusion in Mexico, and another period of murderous anarchy, which will lead *to the disappearance of the country in the United States.*" And the *Times* closed by emphatically remarking: "*With this result, Europe will have no disposition to quarrel.*" We might quote from Liberal English sources hundreds of statements of a similar character that have been expressed within the past year; but we content ourselves with the reiterated opinions of an authority which has rarely favored the United States.

In transferring to this place these opinions as expressed by leaders of thought in France and England, we by no means indorse them in all their length, breadth and bearings. We only desire to show that the Liberal and the enlightened sentiment of Europe considers that we have a duty to perform toward our sister republic. We shall soon be compelled to undertake that duty, or suffer the consequences of our neglect in having by our side a putrid corpse.

Past and Present.

The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley, upon recently assuming office in the Ministry, said that the "principal object" of British diplomacy in these days was to maintain a good understanding with the United States. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in his late speech at St. Petersburgh, that, in his official position "all his anxieties" were about the consolidation of friendly relations between Russia and the United States. The French Government has not expressed itself quite as explicitly as these other two Governments; but, in his announcement of the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico, Napoleon referred to his action as an earnest of his desire to maintain amicable relations with the United States. Under these circumstances it should not be very hard for us henceforth to keep the peace with the nations of Europe. But by what skill and genius the Administration managed to maintain the peace with all foreign powers when the conduct and language of so many of them were of an entirely opposite character from what they are at present, will only be known to the reader of history and the student in the archives of the Department of State.

The Deserving Poor—Model Tenement-Houses.

In reference to Mr. A. T. Stewart's reported gift for the benefit of the deserving poor of New-York, one of our cotemporaries urges as the best ideal for a poor class, a large associated tenement-house, arranged on the best scientific principles.

We, on the other hand, consider the tenement-house, even a model one, as a necessary evil. At the best, it cannot be so healthy as the small separate cottage. Careful investigations show that the organic effluvia from a great number of human beings, rising continually, poisons the atmosphere of the upper stories of these crowded houses, whether common tenements or well-arranged lodging-houses. Then the massing of children in such buildings is not well in a sanitary or moral point of view.

So much has this been felt in London, that attention has been turned recently with much earnestness to the building of "cottage houses" in portions of the town where land is cheap, and in neighboring rural districts, where quick and cheap trains will bring the tenants to their work, and yet that families have something of the advantages of separate houses and country influences.

If, for instance, Mr. Stewart could erect in Harlem, Morrisania, Fordham, Williamsburgh, or Hoboken, a hundred or two cottage-houses, each with a yard about it, and arrange, on a permanent contract with a railroad or other company, to transport the tenants cheaply to the City, it would be a far greater blessing to them than the erection of a model lodging-house, with hundreds of tenants. But all reformers of our tenement-houses have wider purposes than the benefaction of the poor tenants who may occupy these buildings. They are restricted, too, by the stern conditions of life in New-York—that large bodies of working people will and must always live near their employers or their places of work in the City; that hundreds of thousands who in various ways minister to the wants of New-York will always live here, and that the ground which can be occupied is exceedingly narrow and limited—far more so than in London or Paris, for instance, owing to the form of our island. Land, accordingly, must always be very dear here, and the greatest number of people, if they would live cheaply, must occupy a given ground-space. The houses for the poor, and the mechanics and small shopkeepers must always be very large, and many must live together.

The problem then is to erect houses which will be profitable investments, and at the same time which will provide good sanitary conditions and moral restraints for the tenants. Landlords themselves will build them as a matter of profit and business, if they have a good model and are forced to it by public opinion or legislation. What Mr. Stewart wishes to do (if these rumors be true) is to build a *model* tenement-house. He desires to show, as Alderman Waterlow has shown in London, that a neat, well-ventilated, commodious tenement-house, with good sanitary provisions and certain common conveniences—such, perhaps, as a laundry or coal-yard, where coal is sold at wholesale, or children's play-room, under careful supervision, so that nuisances may be excluded, and tenants of openly bad habits may not be admitted—can be built, and that all this can be done with from 7 to 10 per cent. net profit.

Mr. Waterlow has fairly proved that this experiment can be made a success in London, and his houses now net an average of more than 7 per cent. This point of *profit* is an indispensable one in any well-devised plan of benevolence in this direction. We trust that if any scheme is opened here by Mr. Stewart or any other gentleman, no false generosity or philanthropy will tempt them from making their model tenements a *business undertaking*. Only as they pay, will they be permanently useful. Any wealthy and benevolent person can build a splendid building, and give the poor or the laborers, who are tenants in it, such comforts as they never enjoyed before. To them it would be a generous charity. But it would have no far-reaching influence. It would not tend to raise a whole class. Whereas if some careful man of business will open such a house as we have sketched above, and manage it economically and with shrewdness, and show to capitalists that it can net a reasonable profit, immediately capital will flow into such undertakings, and the whole class of tenement-houses will be improved, because they will all be obliged to compete, to a certain degree, with the improved buildings. This tendency has been thoroughly established by the influence of the model lodging-houses of London on the common lodging-houses—raising the entire scale of accommodation and of sanitary arrangement.

What we want, then, in New-York, is a *model tenement-house*, paying a reasonable profit, after all expenses. What benevolent capitalist will aid the City to this?

The Paid Fire Department.—The persistent efforts made by the *World* and others to charge the disastrous effects of recent conflagrations upon our Fire Department are too scandalous to be passed over. If the attacks upon the firemen proceeded from anything but vindictive political feeling, if they were of the nature of honest criticism of the merits or demerits of the Department there would be not one word to urge against them. But they are not. We extract a few paragraphs from the *World* of Monday:

> "The hard-working Roman Catholics who contributed to the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral will not forget that to Fenton's stupid paid firemen they owe the loss of their Church and of their hard-earned donations.
>
> The Roman Catholic Cathedral might have been saved but for the criminal stupidity of the Paid Fire Department. Our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens will remember Gov. Fenton's political machine when they go to vote.
>
> Voters will not forget the Paid Fire Department, to which we owe the appalling conflagration of Saturday night, and the loss of one of the finest church edifices in the United States."

And again, says the same paper, in its yesterday's issue:

> "Fenton's pets, the members of the Paid Fire Department, are responsible for the burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Let the Roman Catholics of New-York remember the Radical Fenton on election day."

We presume that even the *World* will admit that there are some bounds beyond which from a regard for decency, truth and the public welfare no respectable journalist will pass. But even if it fail to discern where these bounds lie, it is not so blind as to know when it becomes illogical and absurd. "Fenton's pets" may be a very pretty phrase, and may have a sort of attraction for a cetrain sort of people. But the *World* knows as well as every one else, that the Paid Fire Department is made up of the best selected members of the old Unpaid Department, and that in heaping abuse upon the former it is heaping abuse upon the latter also.

Amusements.

Italian Opera To-night.—Mr. Maretzek's season opens to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The indications warrant the prediction that the house will be literally crowded. The interest felt in the reopening, the enthusiastic devotion of the Brooklynites to Miss Kellogg, the curiosity to hear and see Ronconi in a *rôle* which he has made celebrated, and the long months of operatic inactivity, combine to render the occasion a remarkable one, and one which will long be remembered in the annals of music-growth in this country. The attendance from this City will be very great, the sales of seats at the New-York offices being not far behind those at the box-office of the Academy.

Ristori in Brooklyn.—Mme. Ristori made her third appearance in Brooklyn last evening, in the character of *Elizabeth*. It has become an old story now to say that the Academy was brilliantly filled, but really the audience was so thoroughly beautiful as to warrant a repetition of the regular announcement. We understand that Mme. Ristori is inclined to award the palm to Brooklyn; certainly she there attracts the greater throngs and makes the more desirable amount of filthy lucre—matters that are by no means beneath the careful attention of the great tragedienne. But, aside from these considerations, it is undeniable that the the accommodations of the stage and the beauties of Calyo's scenes are in such marked contrast to those of the French Theatre that the *ensemble* of the performance is infinitely inferior to that in this City. *Elisabeth* is a favorite *rôle* with Mme. Ristori, and at each succeeding representation wins a more pronounced position of favor with the public. Last night's performance was most enjoyable; the points were quickly apprehended and thoroughly appreciated. The applause was hearty and the recalls regular. We have, on several occasions, spoken at length of Mme. Ristori's personation of *Elisabeth*, and it is quite sufficient now to say that there was no appreciable difference in the action of last evening. The Ristori nights might well be increased to two each week.

PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Explosion of an Arsenal—The Town Nearly Destroyed—Many Vessels Burned—Loss of Life.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Letters from Port-au-Prince, dated Sept. 18, state that the arsenal containing a large quantity of gunpowder, took fire and exploded. The fire spread and destroyed the greater part of the town. Several vessels were burned. The loss of life is reported as very heavy.

The Association of the Army of the Tennessee—The Reunion at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Committee appointed by the Association of the Army of the Tennessee have about completed their arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members on the 14th of November next. Every officer who at any time belonged to this army will be expected to attend in full uniform. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Howard and Logan, the successive commanders of this army have accepted invitations and will be present. Members will be passed over all the principal railroads at half the usual rates of fare, and ample arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the different hotels for the accommodation of the officers at reduced rates. The meeting is expected to be full and interesting.

THE STATE ELECTIONS

Short, Sharp and Decisive Contest in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Geary Chosen Governor by Nearly 20,000 Majority.

A Decided Hoister for Heister Clymer.

Republican Gain of Two or Three Congressmen.

Unusual Interest and a Very Heavy Vote.

Small Loss in Philadelphia but Gains in the Country.

Ohio, Indiana and Iowa Go as Usual.

Ohio Gives 50,000 Republican Majority.

Indiana Sends in About 19,000 Majority.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Congressional Districts.

		Majorities.
1..City	*Randall, Dem.*	4,000
2..City	O'Neill, Union	3,000
3..City	Kelley, Union	2,500
4..City	Myers, Union	1,500
5..City and Bucks Co.	Taylor, Union	500
6..Montgomery, &c.	*Boyer, Dem.*	2,000
7..Chester, &c.	Broomall, Union	4,500
8..Berks	*Getz, Dem.*	6,000
9..Lancaster	T. Stevens, Union	6,000
10..Schuylkill, &c.	Cake, Union	500
11..Northampton, &c.	*Van Auken, Dem.*	6,000
12..Luzerne, &c.		
13..Bradford, &c.	Mercur, Union	1,000
14..Dauphin, &c.	Miller, Union	1,500
15..York, &c.	*Glossbrenner, Dem.*	2,500
16..Bedford, &c.	Koontz, Union	500
17..Blair, &c.	Morrell, Union	1,000
18..Centre, &c.	Wilson, Union	1,000
19..Erie, &c.	Scofield, Union	2,000
20..Clarion, &c.	Finney, Union	1,500
21..Fayette, &c.		
22..Pittsburgh	Moorhead, Union	4,500
23..Pittsburgh	Williams, Union	4,500
24..Beaver, &c.	Lawrence, Union	1,500
Union majorities in 17 Districts		37,500
Democratic majorities in 5 Districts		19,500

Two Districts in doubt—Luzerne in the north and Fayette in the west.

General Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9—Evening.

The election is progressing quietly.

Every voter is being got out, and it is perfectly evident that a very large vote will be polled.

Both parties are working hard for victory, and both are confident of success.

The Republicans have called a mass meeting, to be held in front of the Union League House this evening, to receive the election returns, being sure of success.

On the other hand the Democrats express the greatest confidence in the result. A wager has just been made of a thousand dollars that Clymer will be elected Governor.

The weather is cloudy, indicating the approach of a rain storm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Philadelphia City.—The Tenth Ward gives Geary 1,140 majority, a Republican loss of 65. The Fourteenth Ward gives Geary 748, Republican loss 178, compared with the Congressional vote of 1864. Scattering returns from the First Congressional District indicate Randall's reëlection by over 3,000.

Lancaster County.—Columbia Borough, Geary 68 majority. Republican gain 35.

Chester County.—Schuylkill Township, Geary 51 majority. Republican gain 117.

Montgomery County.—East Coventry, Geary 129 majority. Republican gain 19.

Philadelphia.—The Fifteenth Ward gives Geary 1,100 majority; Republican gain 174. The Eighteenth Ward gives Geary 1,071 majority; Republican loss 16. The Twenty-second Ward gives Geary 1,061 majority; Republican gain 104. The Fifth Ward gives Clymer 781 majority; Democratic gain 484. The Nineteenth Ward gives Geary 600 majority; Republican gain 490. The Fourteenth Ward (corrected) gives Geary 960 majority; Republican gain 14.

Chester County.—Chester gives Geary 535 majority; Republican gain 5.

Philadelphia.—The Twenty-fourth Ward gives Geary 101 majority. (This ward has been divided, and the loss cannot be stated.) The First Ward gives Geary 751 majority; Republican loss, 89. The Seventh Ward gives Geary 600 majority; Republican loss, 209. The Twentieth Ward gives Geary 550 majority; Republican loss, 152. The Eighth Ward gives Geary 175 majority; Republican loss, 255. The Twenty-seventh Ward gives Geary 275. (This ward was formerly part of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Republican loss in the two wards is 79.) The Eleventh Ward gives Clymer 520 majority; Democratic loss, 53. The Twenty-first Ward gives Geary 443 majority; Republican gain, 73.

York County.—York Borough gives Clymer 300 majority—a Democratic gain.

Chester County.—South Coventry gives Clymer 39 majority.

Bucks County.—Lower Wakefield gives Geary 167 majority; Republican gain 25. Taylor, (Republican,) for Congress, 184 majority; gain 42.

Blair County.—Altoona borough gives Clymer 126 majority; Republican gain 66.

Philadelphia.—The Thirteenth Ward gives Geary 739 majority; Republican gain 59. The Third Ward gives Clymer 704 majority; Democratic gain 435. The Sixth Ward gives Clymer 110 majority.

Armstrong County.—Kittaning gives Geary 103 majority; Republican gain 71.

Fayette County.—Connellsville—Republican gain 19.

Dauphin County.—Harrisburgh City gives Clymer 182; Democratic loss 51. Susquehanna township gives Geary 132; Democratic loss 46. Middletown gives Clymer 9 majority; Democratic gain 68. Derry township gives Geary 388; Republican gain 28.

Schuylkill County.—Pottsville gives Geary 529 majority. Republican gain, 58.

Chester County.—Twenty-eight townships show a Republican gain of 219.

York County.—York Borough gives Clymer 300 majority. Democratic gain, 78.

Perry County.—Penn Township gives Geary 124 majority. Republican gain, 59.

Blair County.—Tyrone City gives Geary 52 majority. Republican gain, 22.

Lawrence County.—Little Beaver Township gives Geary 81 majority.

Schuylkill County.—Tamaqua (the south ward) gives the Republican candidate for Congress 122 majority. Republican gain, 72.

Philadelphia.—The First Ward gives Geary 249 majority. Republican loss, 579.

Northampton County.—Saucon township gives Clymer 428 majority. Democratic gain, 11.

Alleghany County.—Geary's majority will be about 9,000, the same as in 1864.

Schuylkill County.—Cressona, Republican gain, 29.

Lebanon County.—Geary's majority will be 1,300. For Congress, Cake, Republican, is elected.

Blair County.—Geary's majority is about 800. In 1864 the majority was 897.

Luzerne County.—Whitehaven Borough, Democratic gain, 75.

Northampton County.—South Bethlehem Borough, Democratic gain, 122; Easton Borough, Republican gain, 86.

Carbon County.—Wetherby Borough, Democratic gain 87; Summit Hill, Republican gain, 75; Mauch Chunk Borough, Republican gain, 64.

Lehigh County.—Catasaqua, Republican gain, 93.

Dauphin County.—Derry Township—Republican gain, 9.

Chester County.—Two-thirds of Chester County show a Union gain of 206. Geary's majority will be 2,300 to 2,400; and Brownell, for Congress, will have about the same.

Columbia County.—Catawissa Borough shows a Republican gain of 38.

Lycoming County.—Williamsport gives a Republican gain of 24; Moutonsville, a Republican gain of 44. All the returns from Lycoming show Republican gains.

Fulton County.—Three districts give a Democratic gain of 17.

Philadelphia.—The Fourth Ward gives Clymer 1,322, a Democratic gain of 359. The Twenty-fifth Ward gives Clymer 493 majority; Democratic gain, 81. The Twenty-sixth Ward gives Geary 725 majority; Republican gain, 132.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The *Age* says: In the legislative vote in this city the Democrats have gained one State Senator, Col. McCandless, of the First District, and three representatives in the First, Second and Fifth Districts. This is conceded by the *Press*.

LATEST ESTIMATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9—11:30 P. M.

Forney's *Press* estimates Geary's majority in the city at 5,000, and in the State at 15,000.

A dispatch from Thad. Stevens believes that Lancaster will give 6,200 majority for Geary. The *Press* claims a gain of two Congressmen (Messrs. Cake in the Tenth, and Koontz in the Thirteenth.)

Special dispatches say there are heavy Republican gains in all the western counties, and in Eastern Ohio.

Philadelphia.—The Seventeenth Ward gives Clymer 901 majority. Democratic gain 26.

Bucks County.—Lower Wakefield gives Taylor, for Congress, 181 majority; a gain of 41.

Union County.—Geary, 650 majority. Republican gain, 57.

Berks County.—Reading gives Geary 2 majority; Republican loss 78. Cymri—Clymer 28 majority; Democratic loss 14. Union—Geary 68 majority; Republican gain 45. Upper Bern—Clymer 183 majority; Democratic gain 43.

Schuylkill County.—Mahony City—Democratic gain, 34. Schuylkill Haven—Republican gain, 39. St. Clair—Republican gain, 70. Port Carbon—Republican gain, 20. Minersville—Democratic gain, 17. Mount Carbon—Democratic gain, 15. Tamaqua—Democratic loss, 45. Ashland—Democratic loss, 53. Palo Alto—Democratic loss, 18. Tamaqua gives Cake, Republican, for Congress, 781 majority—a gain of 319. He is undoubtedly elected—a Republican gain. In twenty-one districts the Republican gain is 297.

Alleghany County.—Twenty-four districts, including part of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, give a Republican gain of 35. The vote is lighter than in 1864, but the majority will be from 8,500 to 9,000. Moorhead and Williams are reëlected to Congress.

Armstrong County.—Kittaning Borough shows a Republican gain of 71.

Venango County.—Pithole—Geary, 30 majority; Republican gain, 11. Rouseville—Geary, 218 majority.

Mifflin County.—Five townships give a Republican gain of 40.

Montgomery County.—About 1,100 majority for Clymer; Democratic gain of 90.

Bedford County.—Three Districts show a Republican gain of 62.

Westmoreland County.—Latrobe, Republican gain of 26.

Mercer County.—Greenvilleborough—Democratic gain 61.

Indiana County.—Blairsville—Republican gain 32.

Erie County.—Erie City, 469 majority for Geary.

Crawford County—Meadville—Republican gain 74.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10—12:30 A. M.

In the First Congressional District Randall has 3,973 majority, with one ward to hear from, which will increase his majority about 400.

In the Second District O'Neill, Republican, is reëlected by 3,322 majority.

In the Third District, Myers, Republican, has about 1,400 majority.

In the Fourth District, Kelly, Republican, has about 2,200 majority.

Philadelphia.—The Seventh Ward gives Geary 631 majority. Republican loss 178.

The Eighth Ward gives Geary 201 majority. Republican loss 231.

The Tenth Ward gives Geary 1,190 majority. Republican loss, 15.

The Twelfth Ward gives Geary 100 majority. Republican loss, 15.

The Twentieth Ward gives Geary 533 majority. Republican loss, 169.

The Twenty-seventh Ward gives Geary 292 majority.

Crawford County gives Geary about 1,000 majority. In 1864, it gave 1,400.

VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The following is the vote for Governor in this City by Wards:

Wards.	Geary.	Clymer.
First	1,663	1,414
Second	2,166	2,863
Third	1,247	1,951
Fourth	946	2,268
Fifth	1,087	1,861
Sixth	1,224	1,334
Seventh	2,355	1,724
Eighth	1,588	1,387
Ninth	1,815	1,505
Tenth	2,624	1,434
Eleventh	1,096	1,616
Twelfth	1,559	1,459
Thirteenth	2,204	1,565
Fourteenth	2,585	1,625
Fifteenth	3,995	2,823
Sixteenth	—	—
Seventeenth	1,387	2,288
Eighteenth	2,863	1,793
Nineteenth	2,896	2,375
Twentieth	3,977	3,444
Twenty-first	1,950	1,503
Twenty-second	2,189	1,277
Twenty-third	1,781	1,250
Twenty-fourth	1,656	1,550
Twenty-fifth	962	1,455
Twenty-sixth	2,190	1,414
Twenty-seventh	1,107	855

Total—Geary, 51,312; Clymer, 46,843. Republican majority, 4,469, with one ward to hear from.

Northampton County—Three thousand Democratic majority. Republican gain 218.

Luzerne County—Twenty districts heard from show a Democratic gain of 400.

Philadelphia—Randall's (Dem.) majority in the First District is 4,483. O'Neill in the Second District has 3,332 majority, with three Precincts to hear from. Myers in the Third District has about 1,700 majority. In the Fourth District Kelley has 2,453 majority. In the Fifth District Taylor (Rep.) has 1,008 majority, with Bucks County to hear from which in 1864 gave 899 majority for McClellan.

Estimated State Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A dispatch from a highly respectable source at Harrisburgh to Col. Forney received at midnight says: "We have enough from the interior to make up the loss in Philadelphia, and to indicate at least 20,000 majority in the State."

Latest News.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10—2 A. M.

Lancaster County.—With 15 districts to hear from, gives Geary 6,200 majority. Other districts will increase it to 6,300.

Cumberland County.—Clymer 600 majority. Democratic loss 150.

Union County.—Geary 650 majority. Republican gain 57.

Clinton County.—Clymer 600 majority. Democratic gain 300.

Mifflin County.—Seven districts show a Democratic gain of 125.

Philadelphia.—Fourteenth Ward—Geary has 748 majority. Republican loss 178 from the Congressional vote of 1864.

Scattering returns from the First District indicate Randall's reëlection by over 3,000 majority.

Sixteenth Ward—In this ward Clymer's majority is 60. [This is later than the tabular summing up.]

VERY LATEST.

Estimated Returns by Counties.

The following is the latest estimate of the *Press*:

Counties.	Geary.	Clymer.
Adams	—	150
Alleghany	9,000	—
Armstrong	300	—
Beaver	900	—
Bedford	—	500
Berks	—	6,500
Blan	806	—
Badford	3,800	—
Bucks	—	1,000
Butler	400	—
Cambria	—	700
Cameron	100	—
Carbon	—	500
Centre	—	800
Chester	2,800	—
Clarion	—	1,000
Clearfield	—	1,000
Clinton	—	600
Columbia	—	1,200
Crawford	1,700	—
Cumberland	—	600
Dauphin	1,200	—
Delaware	1,400	—
Elk	—	500
Erie	3,500	—
Fayette	—	900
Franklin	200	—
Fulton	—	200
Forest	—	—
Greene	—	1,500
Huntington	800	—
Indiana	2,000	—
Jefferson	—	50
Juniata	—	500
Lancaster	6,300	—
Lawrence	2,200	—
Lebanon	1,300	—
Lehigh	—	1,600
Luzerne	—	2,500
Lycoming	—	500
McKean	100	—
Mercer	600	—
Mifflin	—	70
Monroe	—	2,000
Montgomery	—	1,110
Montour	—	800
Northampton	—	3,300
Northumberland	—	800
Perry	—	50
Philadelphia	5,000	—
Pike	—	900
Potter	800	—
Schuylkill	—	1,500
Somerset	1,000	—
Snyder	300	—
Sullivan	—	300
Susquehanna	1,500	—
Tioga	2,700	—
Union	650	—
Venango	400	—
Warren	850	—
Washington	500	—
Wayne	—	400
Westmoreland	—	1,000
Wyoming	—	100
York	—	3,000
Total	52,000	37,630
	37,620	
Majority for Geary	15,189	

OHIO.

Rain-storm Interfering with Telegraphing—Returns so Far Show Republican Gains—George H. Pendleton Defeated.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A heavy rain-storm in this neighborhood interferes seriously with the working of the telegraph wires.

As far as known the election has passed off quietly throughout the State.

Scattering returns show Union gains in every county heard from.

The result thus far indicates the election of Schenck, Union, to Congress in the Third District; Plants, Union, in the Second District; Buckland, Union, in the Ninth District.

The contest in the First District was very spirited; but resulted in the election of Eggleston, Union, over Pendleton by about 500 majority. Eggleston's majority two years ago was over 2,400.

All the Republican Congressmen Reëlected.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Later returns indicate the reelection of all the Union Congressmen, and a Union majority of 40,000 on the State ticket.

Fifty Thousand Union Majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The elections, as far as received, indicate the election of fifteen Union Congressmen as certain, and of two more as probable.

The State has gone Union by about 50,000.

INDIANA.

Losses and Gains on both Sides about Equal—Congressional Delegations Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The State election passed off quietly. The returns are very meagre:

Hamilton County—Republican majority 2,100; gain 120.

Shelby County—One precinct 65 Union gain.

Richmond City 1,000 Union majority; loss 200.

Cambridge City, 64 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 120.

One precinct in Tipton county shows a Union gain of 80.

Reports from the Ninth Congressional District show small gains for Colfax, Republican, for Congress,

Floyd County, in the Third Congressional District, shows a Union gain of 300. Corresponding gains in the District will elect Mr. Gresham, Union.

The returns thus far show about equal gains and losses for the Union ticket.

The indications are that the majorities will be about the same as in 1864, when the Union majority was 20,000.

The whole vote in this city is about 2,000 less than in 1864, and the Union majority about 1,000 less.

Result on Members of Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Returns up to midnight are very incomplete, but they indicate the election of the Union State ticket by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

In the First Congressional District, Niblack, (Dem.) is elected; Third District, Hunter, (Union;) Fifth District, Julian, (Union;) Sixth District, Colburn, (Union;) Ninth District, Colfax, (Union;) Tenth District, Williams, (Union;) and Eleventh District, Shanks, (Union,) are all elected.

In the Third District, Voorhees old District, the contest is very close.

Sufficient returns have not been received to indicate the complexion of the Legislature.

Washington County gives Shanks (Union) 1,500 majority, which is a Union gain of 400.

IOWA.

From 25,000 to 30,000 Republican Majority—All the Congressmen Republicans.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The returns from Iowa are meagre, but show Republican gains, and indicate a majority in the State of from 25,000 to 30,000 majority for the Republicans.

The Republicans elect all their Congressmen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charter Election in Newark—Republicans Carry the City by 800 Majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 9

The Republicans have carried the charter election in this city by about 800 majority.

Later News—The Republican Majority Over 1,100—Republican Majority in the Common Council.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Republican majority in this city is 1,133—a loss of 200 from last year.

The Republicans have carried eight of the thirteen wards.

The Council stands 16 Republicans to 10 Democrats—a gain of three for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING—THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS CONTINUED.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was protracted. It is reported that the disposition of Jeff. Davis was considered. The matter was brought up in consequence of a letter addressed by Untied States District-Attorney Chandler to Attorney-Gen. Stanbury. The President also addressed certain interrogatories to the Attorney-General, a few days ago, and the reply of the latter was submitted to the Cabinet this afternoon. The whole matter will be made public this week.

SECRETARY SEWARD ATTENDS A CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Seward has almost entirely recovered from his sickness. He was well enough to-day to attend the Cabinet meeting.

THE STEAMER EVENING STAR—ALLEGED UNSEAWORTHINESS OF THE VESSEL.

Your special correspondent at New-Orleans telegraphs this Bureau as follows concerning the terrible disaster to the steamship *Evening Star:*

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The most intense anxiety prevails here regarding the loss of the *Evening Star*, as her passenger list comprised many old inhabitants returning from Northern Summer trips. It is said that the vessel has been unseaworthy for some months, and could not procure insurance for that reason.

MINISTER AT LIBERIA.

The President has appointed John Seys, of Ohio, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, and Charles Seymour and Wm. A. Budd, of New-York, and E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has directed the pardon of the following persons: James Tower, convicted at the December term, 1865, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, of presenting for payment false claims against the United States, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

John G. Mellinger, convicted at the May term, 1866, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of stealing a letter from the mail, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of revenue officers have been made: Quincy D. Whitman, Assessor Sixth District, Illinois; Grant Weldman, Assessor Tenth District, Pennsylvania; Sanford Harned, Collector Fourth District, Iowa; John F. Hubbard, Jr., Assessor Nineteenth District, New-York.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers have been made to-day: Quincy D. Whitman, Assessor for the Sixth District of Illinois; Grant Weedman, Assessor for the Tenth District, Pennsylvania; Sanford Harned, Collector for the Fourth District, Iowa; John F. Hubbard, Jr., Assessor for the Nineteenth District New-York.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Wm. Gramm, Kanawha, W. Va.; Wm. Hazelett, Dowagiac, Mich.; Charles W. Fonda, Three Rivers, Mich.; Elliott W. Hollingsworth, Albion, Mich.; George T. Ketchum, Tecumseh, Mich.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commanders Edwin Woodward and Morrill Miller have been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

KENTUCKY.

Death of a Merchant—Fire—Tornado.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

D. B. Light, one of our most eminent dry goods merchants, died this afternoon.

Capt. Holbrook's extensive tobacco factory, Preston-street, is on fire this evening. The damage will probably be serious, though it cannot be estimated to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A tornado passed over Franklin, Ind., at 4:30 this P. M., prostrating the north wall of the railroad depot, and causing considerable damage in the town. Several lives reported lost, but prostration of the wires will prevent giving further particulars.

MAINE.

Large Fire at Wiscasset—Half the Business Portion Destroyed.

WISCASSET, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning and raged until noon, destroying over fifty buildings, including the Custom-house, a hotel, sail-loft, the marble works and hay warehouses, and two yachts at the wharves.

A strong northeast wind rendered it impossible to stop the fire, and it swept to the water's edge. With the utmost difficulty it was kept from spreading to the windward, in which case the whole village must have been destroyed.

The total loss is $200,000. Half the business portion of the place is in ashes, and nearly forty families are rendered homeless.

A meeting was held this evening to take measures for the relief of the sufferers.

BALTIMORE.

Gov. Swann and the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Reports are circulating of an intention on the part of Gov. Swann to remove the Police Commissioners of this city, on the ground of alleged official misconduct in making arrangements for the municipal election.

The report occasions much discussion, the Republicans maintaining that the Commissioners have not violated the law, and that the Governor cannot exercise such authority until the Commissioners have been first indicted, tried and convicted of unlawful conduct, as they are placed in office by the Legislature, and not appointed by the Governor.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, maintain that the Governor can remove the Police Commissioners the same as any other public officers.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer North Star in Distress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Saragossa*, from Charleston for New-York, arrived here this afternoon with the schooner *Mary McKee* in tow. She reports: Found the schooner off Hatteras with signals of distress flying; was from Mobile with a general cargo. The scooner reports: A hurricane commenced on the 2d inst., and blew with terrific violence, sweeping overboard everything on deck, and carrying away her rudder and jibboom. On the 5th the storm moderated. At 7 o'clock signaled the steamer *North Star*, in lat. 31° 27', lon. 75° 20'; she appeared to have suffered from the gale; her decks were crowded with passengers; she bore down upon us, but coming too near became unmanageable and ran into the schooner, damaging herself badly; she then stood off with colors union down toward a large sailing ship in the distance, and was last seen toward noon; on the 6th signaled the steamer *Haze*, from New-York for Mobile, but received no assistance; was finally taken in tow by the *Saragossa* yesterday.

Other Disasters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The British bark *Stampede*, from New-York, for Havana, has put in in distress.

During a gale the schooner *Veto* was damaged; and her second officer, B. S. Miller, of Long Island, was washed overboard and lost.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Loss of the Evening Star—Serious Crevasse Imminent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Sailed, steamer *Kensington*, for Boston.

The appalling disaster to the steamer *Evening Star* is the chief topic for remark. The entire community were deeply moved by the intelligence, and it is impossible to express the depth of the sorrow caused here by this sudden and terrible visitation.

A serious crevasse is imminent a few miles above the city, in Jefferson Parish. Should the Mississippi swell two or three feet more, with the levee in its present broken condition, the city would be threatened with a flood. A State engineer has started for the scene of the threatened crevasse.

Ship News—Political Meeting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Star of the Union*, has arrived from Philadelphia She encountered a heavy gale, but sustained no damage.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Olympic Theatre to-night, at which resolutions were passed repudiating the assertions and insinuations contained in the letter from Gov. Wells and H. Jones, published in the Northern papers.

Deaths in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Rev. Samuel D. Baldwin, author of "Armageddon," died last evening, after an illness of two weeks, from cholera.

John O. Ewing, Secretary and Treasurer of the North Western Railroad, died yesterday.

The mortuary report for the last two days gives sixteen deaths by cholera—the greater portion were paupers and negroes.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Up to 7:30 this evening there had been two deaths deaths by cholera within the last twenty-four hours. Both victims were negroes.

Baltimore Quiet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The city is perfectly quiet to-night, and all apprehensions of trouble are removed.

The Roman Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The proceedings of the Roman Catholic Council are now strictly private and conducted in Latin.

There will be another public service on Thursday, and a final demonstration on Sunday week.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Detroit Wooden-ware Works were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

The Southern Loyalists at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Four meetings were held in different parts of the city to-night, at which members of the Southern loyalist delegation spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences. The delegation leaves to-morrow for Springfield, Ill., where a demonstration is to be made at the tomb of Lincoln.

Public Temperance Meeting.—There will be a public temperance meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Dr. Dowling's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, under the auspices of the Duane Lodge of Good Templars. Interesting speakers are expected to address the meeting, and the Accidental Glee Club of this City will assist on the occasion.

Mrs. Seguin.

Mrs. Seguin, who has used Levett's Aromatic Swietenia, says: "Permit me to indorse the very excellent qualities of Swietenia as a dentifrice. I have never found anything better or more agreeable." Swietenia is prepared by Dr. Levett, a dentist of over thirty years' practice in New-York, and is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession as being the best dentifrice known. Warranted not to injure the enamel. For sale everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

A Mystery Explained.

It is a surprise to those who have never visited one of the greatest institutions in the country, why citizens and strangers devote so much of their spare time within its walls; but one visit will dispel all wonderment. The collection of curiosities is one of the largest ever brought together under one roof, and a person can spend an entire day at Barnum's Museum, if he chooses, viewing the many thousands of articles collected from all quarters of the globe. On the main floor, left of the entrance, is a room filled with the late Gordon Cumming's collection, numbering over 3,000 specimens, purchased in Europe by the great P. T. B. There is also a collection of wax figures of noted persons. Ascending one pair of stairs, a collection of portraits of North American chiefs, numbering one hundred and twenty-five meets your view. On the second floor are to be seen the aquaria, the Woodroffe gas-blowers, Anna Swan, the giantess; the dwarfs, Gen. Grant, Master William Wallace, and Miss Cora Bellar; the Circassian girl, a mammoth fat infant, and Prof. Livingston, the phrenologist. The third floor contains Miller's National Portrait Gallery of Union Generals, geological, conchological and numismatic collections, specimens of natural history, wax statuary, paintings, historical relics, &c. In the upper saloon will be found the happy family, a South American anteater, a South American sloth, a large collection of living, native and foreign birds, living snakes, cosmoramas; and in small rooms adjoining may be seen an African vulture, gold and silver pheasants, living African ermined cranes, &c.

In the Lecture Room dramatic performances are given every afternoon and evening. It is a sight to watch the constant flow of persons, of all sizes and color, coming in and going out of this establishment during the day.—*Advertisement.*

The Great National Field Trial of Mowers and Reapers.—In the important features of lightness of draft and freedom from side draft, the Buckeye Mower, built by Adriance Platt & Co., surpassed all competitors, and was also declared by the judges to be superior in mechanical construction, facility of management, portability, strength and durability.—*Advertisement.*

I would not take $100 for it, if I could not get another, so said a mother of Coldwell's Patent Baby Jumper and Walker. Three days' trial given. If not satisfactory money returned. Depot, No. 478 Broadway. *Advertisement.*

A Disordered State of the Blood is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints, Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy and Goitre, are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of this class, JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a reliable curative; by entering into the circulation, it thoroughly purifies the blood, and removes any morbid tendency to disease which may exist in the system; it at the same time sustains the strength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. For sale by all Druggists.

A Star Among the Meteors.

Trashy scents are flashed upon the public only to pass into oblivion with meteor-like swiftness. Meanwhile, the Star Perfume of the Western World, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, has reached the zenith of public favor, and remains there with no rival near the Throne.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills.

are the only genuine Female Pills extant.

They moderate all excess and remove all obstructions. They invigorate the debilitated and delicate and aid nature to bring back the bloom to the pallid cheek. No maiden, wife or mother should be without the Mystic Pills. Sold by all druggists, and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Teeth Extracted absolutely without pain, by the use of pure nitrous oxide gas, administered after five years' experience with a patent valve-inhaler—giving at each breath fresh, pure gas—producing entire unconsciousness, lasting about three minutes, and extracting from one to twenty teeth without the knowledge of the patient. H. R. WHITE M. D., Dentist, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Day by Day the Stock of First-class imported and home-designed Fancy Hats for Ladies, Misses and Infants, receive important additions, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway,

Boots and Shoes.—A fine selected stock of my best make much less than the usual price. Some square-toed boots at about half price at

JOHN READY'S, No. 694 Broadway, near 4th-st.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broad-WAY.—Wedding cards in the first style of the art. Fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S No. 594 Broadway.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bound—Stodart.—On Monday, Oct. 8, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Fredk. W. Bound to Mary L. Stodart, all of this City.

Dodge—Hall.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, Harry E. Dodge, of Brooklyn, to Jeannie M., daughter of the late Gardiner C. Hall, of Brattleboro, Vt.

Howe—Chase.—In Buffalo, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of John L. Bradford, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Chester, Ralph Howe, of New-York, to Josephine L. Chase, formerly of Albany.

Whited—Campbell.—In Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles Beattie, Peter Whited to Phemie R. Campbell, all of that place.

DIED.

Babcock.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Francis Babcock, aged 24 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains from foot of Liberty-st., North River, at 9 A. M.

Butterworth.—In Albany, at the residence of Col. Walter S. Church, on Monday, Oct. 8, Sam Butterworth, son of Sam F. Butterworth, of San Francisco, Cal.

Funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st. The friends of his father and those of his uncles, John F. and Henry H. Butterworth, are invited to attend without further notice.

Culver.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 8, Fannie, relict of Capt. Andrew B. Culver, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Andrew R. Culver, No. 350 Washington-av., near Fulton-av., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dallett.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 7, Michael F. Dallett, aged 46 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 27 Madison-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Friedenthal.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Christian A. Friedenthal, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 56 Meadow-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ferguson.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9 at St. Luke's Hospital, of typhoid fever, Charles Ritter, youngest son of the late Daniel and Ellen Ferguson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Gerow.—On Monday, Oct. 8, Lizzie E., wife of Henry S. Gerow, and eldest daughter of Henry McLean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Advent, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Marten.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, William Marten, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 485 West 22d-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Norris.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, Gertrude, daughter of Joseph P. and Fanny Stevens Norris, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Porter.—On board U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, at St. Thomas, W. I., on Saturday, Sept. 15, Galen T. Porter, Jr., in the 25th year of his age, and late of Harlem, New-York City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Paret.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 8, John Paret, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10¼ A. M. Steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves Pier foot of Cedar-st. at 9½ A. M., returning at 12 M.

Stockton.—At Morven, Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 7, Robert Field Stockton, late Commodore in the U. S. Navy.

Funeral from Morven on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Shirley.—On Tuesday, Oct. 9, Henrietta Ingersoll, infant daughter of William F. and Carrie C. Shirley.

The family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 45 West 39th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 10, at 1 P. M.

Turnure.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 9, Evelina M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.

Funeral service on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, David M. Turnure, No. 10 West 34th-st.

Wilkins.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 7, in this City, Sarah G., widow of the late Martin S. Wilkins, in the 98th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven Depot at 11 o'clock to convey persons to the funeral.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 93.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Dey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, black hair, full face, no whiskers; five feet eight inches high; been in the water about one month; dressed as follows: no hat, drab sack coat, black vest, drab pants, no boots, no socks or stockings; found on the person nothing. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 94.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: white figured calico dress, with broad red stripe running down, white chemise, gray flannel sack, white socks or stockings, laced shoes, gray petticoat and black quilted petticoat; body been in the water several days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 95.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River, aged about sixty years, medium built, dark hair and whiskers, sprinkled with gray; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, shoes, blue army shirt; body been in the water about twenty-four hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,

JEWELERS,

Have REMOVED to their new stores,

NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

Dr. Radway: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfulls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS, of all descriptions, Rubber, Jet, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.

Cluster, Hoop and Single Stones, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Opal, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.

Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Book of the New-York *Times* Office.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

The exercises at the opening of the regular course of instruction will take place at the College building, foot of East 26th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

Introductory address by Prof. Alexander B. Mott, to be followed by illustrations of Spectral Analysis by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus.

All interested in medical education are invited to attend. A. FLINT, Jr., M. D. Secretary.

CARD.

The fire on our premises on Saturday evening last, will temporarily check our manufacturing department and ordinary routine of business.

Our damage is almost entirely by water. We claim the indulgence of customers having orders with us, and of those having furs on storage, for a few days, until our loss has been adjusted by the various Insurance Companies interested. In addition to our insurance, our storage customers have our personal guarantee.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE CLUBBING OF JIM DUNN IN BROOKLYN—INTERESTING TRIAL BEFORE JUDGE WALSH AND A JURY—THE WESLEY ALLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE—CURIOUS ADVENTURE OF A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER IN A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON—VERDICT ORDERED FOR LAURA KEENE IN THE AMERICAN COUSIN DISPUTE—SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PATERSON, N. J.—THE PATERSON RACES—THE ELECTION RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND INDIANA, in the NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS this morning, PRICE TWO CENTS.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH—ASSASSINATION OF OFFICER HIPWELL OF THE FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT—THE VICTIM SHOT THROUGH THE HEART WHILE ON DUTY—FULL PARTICULARS UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS, WITH PORTRAIT OF THE MURDERED MAN, AND AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY, are to be found in this morning's NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, price ONLY TWO CENTS.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot 694 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold,

Queis meliore, luto finxit praecordiae Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 258 Broadway, N. Y., No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Pres't., GEO. C. RIPLEY, Sec't'y.

Features.—A First-Class Organization, Assets, between One and Two Millions of Dollars. All profits go to the assured. Dividends declared and Paid Annually. All policies non-forfeiting. No policy fee charged.

NO LIMITATIONS AS TO RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

Eight Thousand Policies in force. Half the Premium a permanent loan on the policy if desired. All forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies Issued. Agents wanted.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

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THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
NOW READY.
ANOTHER BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
LARGE EDITION OF THE NEW AMERICAN
ROMANCE,
DEAD LETTER,

which has attracted more attention than any work by an American novelist for many years. It is one of those representative works which mark the progress of our literature, marked in its originality, noble in its conception and management of the drama, keen in its analytic and subjective power.

It almost forms

A NEW SCHOOL OF ROMANCE,

and should be read by all who can appreciate a first-class production.

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BY GETTING
NARAMORE'S BANK NOTE DETECTOR,

A photographic card, which furnishes the only sure means for detecting a bad or altered bill; giving, as it does, a FAC SIMILE of every United States greenback, and every National Bank bill.

It is published with the permission, and under the supervision, of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, and the photographs are taken from the original engravings on file in the Government vaults.

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WILLIAM B. DANA & CO.,
Publishers of the *Chronicle*
and *Merchants' Magazine*,
No. 60 William-st.

WHO BREAKS PAYS.

"A love tale, told with exquisite pathos and poetry. There is a freshness and originality about the book which give it a place among the standard works of the day."—*Publishers' Circular.*

12mo., cloth, $1 25.

LAWS OF SHORT WHIST,
Edited by J. L. Baldwin.
The Standard adopted by the London Clubs. $1.
Copies by mail on receipt of the price.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

EVERYBODY IS READING THEM.

BARRY CORNWALL'S MEMOIR OF CHARLES LAMB. Third thousand. Price $1 75.

"We lay it down with only one regret—that there is no more of it."—*Journal of Commerce.*

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI'S POEMS. Third thousand, Price $1 75.

"Christina Rossetti has written her name indelibly on the roll of poets."—*New-York Herald.*

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed postpaid by the publishers. ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

NEW VOLUME OF BANCROFT.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st.,
Boston, Mass.,
VOLUME IX.
OF
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
8vo, cloth, $3.

POLITICAL.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FENTON AND WOODFORD CAMPAIGN CLUB,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A public meeting of the above club will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Horace Greeley, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, Col. J. W. Finney, Esq., Judge Shannon, of New-Orleans.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

A band of music and glee club will be present.

JAS. M. THOMSON, President.
HENRY BEENY, Vice-President.
WM. DRUMMOND, GEO. S. WHEELER, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
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Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
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J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FITCH & BOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 54 William-st.,
New-York,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

Gold, Government and all other Securities which are dealt in at the Stock or Mining Boards.

HENRY FITCH. EDWARD E. BOWEN.

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BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

AMERICAN AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
No. 39 Boulevard de Capucines,
Paris, France.

References—

BOSTON:
WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, Esq., President of National City Bank;
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President of Second National Bank;
Messrs. WILLIAM F. WELD & CO.;
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & CO.

NEW-YORK:
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.;
Messrs. JOHN MONROE & CO., Bankers, No. 8 do.;
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., No. 12 and 14 College-pl.

BOSTON AGENT:
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 246 Washington-st.

THE FOLLOWING

UNITED STATES BONDS

HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:

Ten 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265 175,266 175,267 175,268 136,614
136,645 136,646 136,647 136,648 136,649

ALSO,

Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073 33,074 33,075 33,076 33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

DETROIT CITY BONDS,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,

Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 222, 344, 127, 189, 403, 71, 544, 672, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 34, 72, at $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4½ Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPING MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL IMPORTING AND EXPORTING HOUSES.—A gentleman, just arrived in the country, with a knowledge of the trade in the East Indies, as also of some of the languages there spoken, and possessing recommendations of no ordinary nature, is desirous of forming an engagement in a confidential capacity, with a first-class mercantile house in the United States. Present income not so much an object, as a good connection with future prospects. Address, by post, to R. SMITH, care of Elisha Henshaw, Esq., No. 4 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City.

H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

$100,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ON bond and mortgage, in small sums, on different properties situated in New-Jersey, five to seven miles from New-York; abundant security.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30......	106	106¼
Coupon, '81 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30......	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62..	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N'ts, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N'ts, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N'ts, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N'ts, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coup., '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N'ts, '64	114	114¼
10-40 Registered..	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N'ts, '65	112	112½
10-40 Coupon.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N'ts, '65	111	111½
Gold..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N'ts, '65	110½	110¾
August, 7-30......	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N'ts, '65	110	110¼

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Entrance over Park Bank

---

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits..............................$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $2,265,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct 6, 1866.

The Trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on their capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at their office, No. 19 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th, inclusive.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline..........		$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent...		50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield.....		50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins.........		25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter..........		100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers..........		40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins.........		250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw............		25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent...		50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark............		250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott............		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander........		25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer..............		100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent...		50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter.........		100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co..........		50	10
Feb. 20..	Abm. Storms...........		50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott............		50	10
May 22..	A. J. Anderson........		125	25
May 22..	J. B. Hull.............		100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hah.........		25	5
Aug. 22..	Ed. Jenkins...........		25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt.............		100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker...		150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill.............		25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter..........		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krag............		125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams....		20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston......		75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King.............		50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph [illegible] King.....		50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Morris........		125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse.....		5	1
Nov. 11..	Ed. Jenkins...........		5	1
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward F. Clark.......		25	5
May 19..	Edward F. Clark.......		25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris....		250	50
May 19..	J. B. Wolcott..........		25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co...		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October next.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 24th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 30.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

---

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 16th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons or classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 256 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st.; Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP AND book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $20; algebra, grammar, spelling, reading, $5 each. M. S. Paine is assisted by an expert penman, who gives his whole time, at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 349 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG FRENCH lady, who lives with her family in this City, wishes to give lessons in French and on the piano-forte, and also in all the other branches of education, in a private family; she has experience in teaching, and can give the highest references. Address No. 63 Clinton-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, OF long experience, (speaking French fluently,) also teaching German, wishes some pupils for private instruction or a position in a seminary. Address R. DAYTON, Castleton Hill, North Shore, Staten Island

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THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Instruction private, if desired, in penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE PRIVATE instruction, in this City or Brooklyn, to such as have not had early advantages. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 49 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 5. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

For Circulars address by letter as above.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 36 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

CHEVE'S

NEW MUSICAL INSTITUT

AT

MASONIC BUILDING,

13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

Having accepted an invitation to exhibit one of his pupils, only eleven years of age—who by six months' training under the Chevé system, is now able to read at sight and perform the most difficult music with rare artistic ability—will postpone the formal opening of his Institute till Oct. 8, in order that all pupils previously enrolled may receive an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Apply as above, on WEDNESDAY of this week, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

It is not yet too late to enjoy all the advantages of beginning with the classes first organized. For terms, &c., see circular, containing, besides other matter of great interest, the full indorsement of those eminent professors, L. M. Gottschalk, C. Bassini, and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.

Institution endowed.

Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 21.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, wishes one or two more private pupils. He refers to his former patrons, Douglas Robinson, Chas. E. Butler, F. H. Wolcott, Peter Kemble, Mrs. Lewis Livingston. Address J. T. BIXBY, No. 44 Irving-place.

FREE FRENCH CLASS FOR YOUNG MEN under 20 years old. Address Mr. E. VINCENT, Post-office, New-York.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes one or two more private pupils. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. F. C. Ewer; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Chas. E. Butler, Peter Kemble, F. H. Wolcott, Lewis Livingston. Mr. BIXBY's address is No. 44 Irving-place.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION in the City or vicinity, as visiting governess, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin, or to go through a finishing course of reading with a young lady. Address EDUCATION, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

A MEMBER OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, who has had several years' experience in teaching in this City, would like to make further engagements, either as private tutor or in schools. Address J. L. D., No. 9 University-place, Room No. 31.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE country a thoroughly educated and competent instructress in French, music and the higher English branches. Address, with references and terms, P. M., South Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 28th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS,
OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

GEORGE COOK will sell on THIS DAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., the entire superb FURNITURE, all made to order and in fine condition, viz.:

PARLORS.

Solid rosewood suites in brocatelle, centre-tables, etageres, encoigneurs, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, mantel clocks and ornaments, curtains, shades, cornices, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Oak extension table, buffet, lounge, chairs, china, glass and table ware.

CHAMBERS.

Handsome rosewood, black walnut and enameled inlaid suites complete, best hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.

Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the sale. This sale is absolute, and worthy the attention of buyers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executors of Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D. deceased, 29 11-100 acres of land, situate in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, opposite St. Mary's Episcopal Church, extending from the Albany Turnpike Road to the Hudson River, having a front on the turnpike of about 810 feet and on the river of 927 feet. This property is about midway between Tarrytown and Sing Sing.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stables No. 96 West 18th-st., adjourned and positive sale of a private stable of fast trotting horses and a Clarence coupe, consisting of the following horses:

TORONTO CHIEF—The well known trotting stallion.
LADY CLIFTON—This famous mare can trot in 2:30.
BONNY KATE—Mate to Clifton in double harness; can trot in 2:30 together, making one of the fastest teams in the City.
TORONTO CHIEF, JR.—Chestnut stallion five years old; stylish; can trot better than 2:50.
LADY BELL, brown mare, by Eureka, 5 years old, very fast.
R. R. STUYVESANT, 7 years old, can trot in 2:30.
LADY HENRIETTA, 3 years old, by Geo. Wilks; very promising.
BLONDE, the famous young gray mare, by Hoagland's Messenger, one of the fastest mares in the world.
ONE PAIR BLACK HORSES, 6 and 7 years old; can trot very fast, making a very handsome carriage team, being unsurpassed for style and action.

The above-mentioned horses will be POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE, and can be seen on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, (the day preceding sale,) at the stables, No. 96 West 18th-st.

Also, two sets of double and one set of single harness, and Clarence Coupe by Miner & Stevens, nearly new.

ALSO,

A PAIR OF DARK BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, long tails and manes, full 16 hands high, very stylish, good travelers, and kind in all harness. To be sold by order of Executors, if not previously sold at private sale. SALE POSITIVE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, about twenty-eight hundred (2,800) barrels of cannon and mortar Powders.

The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE—COTTAGE SUITES, CARPETS, &C., &C., REMOVED FROM A HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, MOST OF WHICH IS NEARLY NEW.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau-st.

By order of E. V. N. HITCHCOCK, Attorney for Mortgagees.

Particulars in to-morrow's *Times*.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY auction, TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau:

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, BISQUET FIGURES, CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

just opened.

Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the Room No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of elegant rosewood piano bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, carpets. Also, two elegant oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a baker; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 720 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's machine; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 Mulberry-st., near Grand.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY EIGHT CAPABLE, tidy, active women and girls, who thoroughly understand their duties, and have best of references. Can be seen at the large first-class Employment House No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st., Mrs. STEINER. Good situations for good girls.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH seamstress, who cuts and fits; would go as nursery governess; is capable of taking entire charge of and instructing one or two little girls; good City reference. Can be seen in the millinery-store, corner 19th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as nurse; one who has had much experience in the care of children; an infant preferred; can give the best of city reference where she has lived nine years. Call at No. 207 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 12th-st. from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and fine washing or chambermaid and fine sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; five years' City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and plain sewer; can bring up a baby from its birth, or take care of an invalid lady. Best of City reference. Call at No. 269 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 116 East 30th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and also understands millinery; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 604 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid in a private family and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 33d-st., between 5th an 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has good City reference; would like to go to Harlem. Call at No. 377 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 183 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 9th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS lived three years in her last place, a situation to take care of a child and sew, or to sew and do light chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 15 East 29th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, who cuts and fits, a place; would go as nursery governess; is capable of taking entire charge of and instructing one or two little girls; good City reference. Can be seen at the corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse, and would instruct children, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at the umbrella store, No. 316 3d-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent woman, who can cut and make children's clothing; would be willing to wait on an invalid; can give good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; she has excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly five years. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation in a private family as first-class chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city references. Call, or address A. A., No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as a good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best city reference can be given from her last place. Call at 75 West 17th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also bakes; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation to take charge of one or two children and dress the lady's hair, and to do all kinds of sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—FINE WASHING BY A FIRST-class laundress, who does all kinds of finery and fluting; also family clothes carefully done; good reference given, if required. Call at No. 329 West 29th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and assist in the chamberwork; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can show the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry and game; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 213 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and fluting; or would assist with children; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies. Call, for two days, at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; is thoroughly competent in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and hair dressing; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, in a respectable private family, to take care of a grown child and to sew, or would do chamberwork and sew; is fully competent; good reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a first-class family in the country; good reference. Call at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' clothing, and can dress ladies' hair, or take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart capable girl; is a neat, economical and respectable servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and desserts; City reference. Apply at No. 289, corner 18th-st. and 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF GOOD EXperience a situation as laundress in a private family, in town or country; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City references. Call two days at the bookstore, No. 147 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person that is capable of taking charge of an infant, or bring it up with a bottle, or grown children; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. No. 267 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation in a good family as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has nine years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen in the basement, No. 73 Vandam-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing and ironing; would take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and doing up lace curtains; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 Third-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook; no objection to assist with washing; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., in fancy-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Call at No. 490 6th-av., in fancy-store, for two days. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND WILL assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged at No. 120 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 326 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman for chamberwork and sewing; will assist in waiting; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A PRIVATE family, or gentlemen alone preferred, by a respectable woman; can give the best of reference for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 326 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 341 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 111 East 11th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; first-class reference from her previous situations. Address No. 23 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at her present employer's, No. 155 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it in all its branches; the best of reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to take in family washing and ironing; gentlemen's preferred. Call or address No. 134 West 27th-st., Room No. 14, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, with a little boy, to do the cooking of a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and plain sewer in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman, as laundress and chambermaid; can give the best of City reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who wants to take in washing and ironing; has the best of reference; if required will go out by the day. Call at No. 311 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID in a first-class private boarding-house. Apply on Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th insts., at No. 345 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 49 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a situation for her seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply to No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND TO GO out by the day, house cleaning or washing, or would take it home; the best of reference if required. Call at No. 600 6th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family as good cook; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as excellent cook, and will assist with part of the washing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; also Grover & Baker's; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference from her last situation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62½ Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English girl as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call or address, for three days, No. 620 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family to do chamberwork and sew, or to attend to one or two grown children and sew. Can be seen at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress. Call at Mrs. CARROLL'S, 322 East 38th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY English woman as wet nurse. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's No. 28 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do sewing; can sew on machine or mind children. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman thoroughly competent; best references given. Inquire at No. 59 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Call at Reid's seed store 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AY A PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and serve or wait on a lady: can dress hair. Can be seen at No. 89 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK and to assist in the washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress desires a few more engagements in private families by the day or week; is accustomed to cut and fit ladies and children's dresses, basques, sacques, &c.; also, boys' suits and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; best references; would go a short distance out of the City. Address W. W., Seamstress, Station B.

A MOST RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow lady, thoroughly conversant with all the details of housekeeping, wishes to find a situation in a hotel as housekeeper, or charge of a linen room; no objection to a first-class private family. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 112 West 4th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT DEsires a position as housekeeper and governess in a private family of highest respectability either in or out of the City; reference exchanged. Address B. B. B., *Herald* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS would like work at her own house; the best of City reference can be given; also, fluting and fine washing done in the neatest manner. Can be seen at her residence, No. 205 East 21st-st.

A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in family washing; she is an excellent laundress, and does all kinds of French fluting; the best of recommendations given. Call at No. 178 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT widow woman, a few young ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of references; terms moderate. No. 266 West 33d-st., second floor.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good and faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S AGENCY, No. 69 6th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-AV., near 14th-st., families, boarding-houses and hotels supplied with cooks and first-class servants for every kind of family work; also with colored help.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH domestics always on hand by addressing or calling at No. 14 State-st.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO obtain work by the day or week; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at 197 East 20th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to get work by the day; has good reference. Address A. VAN, Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD abilities and education, a situation in a mercantile house as clerk, assistant book-keeper, or in any useful capacity suitable. Address M. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of long experience in the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; fully recommended from last place. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom in a private family; can assist in waiting if required; first-class City references from his last place. Call or address to Mrs. WALKER, No. 94 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, a careful driver with ladies. Address FEENEY, care of A. P. Whitehead, No. 8 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; will make himself useful if required; would prefer the country; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman, a situation in a private family; has lived 17 years in his three last places, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. T. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at A. H. Coleman's harness store, No. 169 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver, and well recommended from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; best City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days J. M., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver, can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, in the harness-store, No. 932 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION by a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 15 years of the best City reference furnished. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER and farmer who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would like the laying out of a new place; will give satisfactory reference. Can be seen, or by writing S. E., No. 878 Broadway, A. Bridgeman, florist, or at Yonkers, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address A. S., at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, a married man, with wife and child; understands greenhouse, grapery, vegetable and tree planting, &c., in all its branches. Inquire at JOHN GIERING'S, No. 373 Greenwich-st., in the shoe store; best recommendations can be given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, situations in the country; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as cook and laundress; both have excellent reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced married man, without a family, in either City or country; he is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; can furnish the best of City references from his last place. Call or address J. P. O., No. 176 East 34th-st., top floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also the care and treatment of fast horses; best of reference from last employer. Address E. K., No. 948 Broadway, saddle and harness maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, who has ten years' experience in the business, and has the best City reference from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man who perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; can bring the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; has first-class references; understands his business thoroughly, and will work for moderate wages; understands driving. Call on or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a man who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address S. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; is sober, honest, and a careful driver; City or country. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address D. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man in either City or country; will make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man; he will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to the country; can give the best of reference. Address H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable young man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his present employer. Call or address R. C., 239 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 22d-st., near 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man to care road horses, or as coachman; good reference from last place. Call or address T. H., at Wood Gibson's, No. 792 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Apply at No. 103 West 18th-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, A COMPETENT person, with undoubted references, and who will devote his entire time to the interest of his employers. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,453 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MOST PROFITable business ever offered to canvassers. See our full column statement in DAILY TIMES of Oct. 8.

H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL FAMILY—A young woman (a Protestant) who is a good cook and good washer and ironer; City recommendations required. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A CLOTH HOUSE, one who has had experience in the cloth business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 1,187 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; best references required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 199 2d-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN HAT FINISHing; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 367 Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AS WAITER FOR the country. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

NEWSBOYS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1867. Portraits of distinguished characters. Price 20 cents. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners, of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits. Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter. A model and plan of vessel must accompany each bid.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.

JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.

J. VAN SCHAICK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $80, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamer CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
HIBERNIA, MONROE	SATURDAY, Oct. 13
COLUMBIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Oct. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Oct. 17
MALTA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Oct. 13
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London.	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. J. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Nov. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING
IN
NEW-ORLEANS.

To an energetic man of undoubted integrity and business capacity, going to New-Orleans, (one having a knowledge of the advertising business preferred,) the undersigned will give the general agency of "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register," out of which a valuable and permanent business can be made.

KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 116 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, DIRECT.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

The favorite steamship TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Galveston, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Receiving freight now.

Splendid accommodations for passengers. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. SAYER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA,
Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

The very fast and elegant steamship FLAMBEAU will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMERS,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Comprising steamships
THAMES AND TARTAR.

The former leaves Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States passport agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st. near Reade.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILDREN and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address J. G. K., Box No. 168 Times Office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 3,119 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON the 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., have a large and small room on the second floor, well furnished, to let on very reasonable terms, with or without board; gas and bath. For particulars inquire at No. 270 Bowery, in the store.

A HOME WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family; a good room, well furnished, and partial board required; he gives as reference the family with whom he has had a home many years. Address SOUTH-STREET, Box No. 3,574 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 66 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast, the entire first floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of front and back parlors, and private bath and toilet room. Terms for one, $50; or two, $75 per week. Apply as above.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH THE BEST board can be had in a private family on Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; furnace in house; unexceptionable references required. Address L., Box No. 188 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a house southwest corner 56th-st. and Lexington-av., a very pleasant location, and having more room than they require, wish to let rooms, with or without board, or would let this part to a small private family.

A.—PARTIES WILLING TO PAY FOR new and handsomely furnished rooms, with board, within 5 minutes' walk of the Fifth-av. Hotel, may address C. H. E., Box 1,654 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 34TH-ST. will let two elegant rooms, with unexceptionable table, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address HOME, Station G.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen, at No. 33 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOME ROOMS, UNFURNISHED; also furnished rooms to let, with board, to first-class parties. Fine house and location. No. 195 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN suites or singly, eligibly located; No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WEST 31ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board, for a family of three or four adults. Address M., Station G, New-York.

AT NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-Avenue Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms, 2d floor, with board.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 141 Montague-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 11, 6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
Friday, 12, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 11, 10 A. M.
Saturday, 13, 10½ A. M.	Friday, 12, 10½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 8½ A. M.	Monday, 15, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, 17, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 16, 12 M.
Thursday, 18, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 1 P. M.
Friday, 19, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 18, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 20, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 2½ P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard. Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the
SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,
and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 96 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 96 and 97 Liberty-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 266 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

A FEW SINGLE SEWING-MACHINES, No. 2, for sale or to rent at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 26 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE NEAR Flushing, L. I., replete with all the improvements of a first-class City residence, admirably situated on high ground overlooking the river, bay, palisades, &c., on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from depot; grounds beautifully laid out, and house and lawns shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens, about 11 acres, highly cultivated and abundantly fruited, fine large garden, capacious barn, carriage lodge, laundry, ice-houses and outbuildings, all in complete order, together with the furniture of the house and immediate possession if required. Communication hourly by steamboat or railroad. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.

Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 2 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the depot; a plot of about 17 acres, commanding a fine view of the Passaic Valley, Newark City and Bay, Bergen Point and Staten Island on the east, and of the Orange Mountains and intervening country on the west; will be sold in lots of one acre and upward, on easy terms, on application to W. L. THOMPSON, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or EUGENE B. SMITH, Room No. 10, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the best tracts of land in New-Jersey for farming. It fronts on a navigable river with good landing, two large farms, orchards, dwellings and barns, well timbered, nearly timber enough to pay for the place; school-house on the place, near three railroads, churches, stores, mills and factories; a fine healthy, settled country. Apply to WM. McREAZE, No. 27 Tompkins-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.:

West 24th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	$31,000
34th-st., four-story E. b. b. s.	15,500
52d-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	26,000
33d-st., three-story h. s. brick	10,000
East 30th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	15,000
East 52d-st., h. s. brick	11,000

WILL BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock, the 3½-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 313 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; size of house 37.6x50, lot 37.6x98.9. Sale positive to the highest bidder. The property is well worthy the attendance of real estate purchasers.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale of 47 acres at Summit, N. J.—Fine buildings, grounds handsomely laid out; magnificent scenery, all in perfect order; one of the most desirable locations in Passaic Valley. Can be bought with or without furniture; horses, carriages, &c., at a great bargain.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, CHEAP AND BEAUTIFULLY situated private dwelling-house of 14 rooms, 25 feet front, three-story and basement, up town, on west side of 3d-av.; two lots of ground, fruits and flowers; price $10,500; easy terms. Also, several other private houses cheap, from $46,000 to $10,000. Some cheap tenement property. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house for sale, with immediate possession, in one of the best locations up town; built about two years; title perfect; four stories and basement; almost 21 x50; lot 100; it will be sold very low if applied for before the 10th of the month. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE ON 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25 by 60 feet, built in a superior manner, and in complete order throughout; furniture for sale if desired; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 100 acres for sale, near Islip, on the Long Island Railroad, with great abundance of fruit, good wood lot and fine stream of water; buildings ample, neat and ornamental; will be sold very much less than actual value.
A. O. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE IN LEWELLYN Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms, for sale, with stable and about two acres of land; also, an elegant building lot of eight acres, in the park, at a low price. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE, with immediate possession, strictly first-class; two in 39th-st., two in 30th-st., two in 34th-st., three in 60th-st. and two on Lexington-av., and several others with or without possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. H. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in first-rate order, with all improvements; immediate possession; with or without furniture; No. 215 East 50th-st. For permits apply to DERICKSON & BARTLETT, No. 30 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CORNER OF 40th-st. and Lexington-av., five first-class brown-stone houses; also five on the corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av. Will be sold at a small profit. Inquire on the premises. J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE water, on the Pelham Road, a fine residence with about two acres of ground; a variety of fruit trees, garden, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW; EASY TERMS; POSSESSION; finely located; thoroughly first class; three-story high stoop brick, 21x50x100; all improvements; in the very best order. No. 67 East 40th-st., near Park-av., before 11 and after 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE on Madison-av., below 34th-st., for $30,000; possession Nov. 1. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 959 SECOND-AVENUE.—BROWN-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at	11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at	11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at	11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

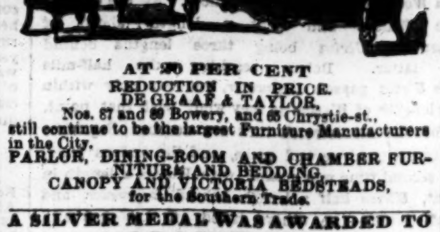
MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!

In consequence of the expiration of the partnership between the undersigned in January next, they now offer the balance of their large and well-assorted stock to the public at greatly reduced prices, and respectfully call attention to this notice.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—SAVES EX-pense of under mattress; with top mattress luxury of spring bed; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA........MAX MARETZEK, Director
TO-NIGHT—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON AND GIORGIO RONCONI.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) Oct. 11, at 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME. NATALI-TESTA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL,
and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
Debut of
MISS A. M. HAUCK
and SIGNOR BARAGLI
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI.

JUDITH.................Director..........J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for three representations in advance.
WEDNESDAY—Eleventh subscription night, Oct. 10. Giacometti's tragedy, JUDITH—last time.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI AS JUDITH.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1, first and only RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.
In preparation, PHEDRA and MACBETH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

NEXT TUESDAY, Oct. 16, fourth subscription, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of Racine's celebrated tragedy, PHEDRA.

RISTORI MATINEE—FIRST AND ONLY ONE—FRENCH THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13, MARY STUART. Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MARY STUART.

The sale of seats for the RISTORI MATINEE commences TO-DAY at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway. Admission to the matinee, to all parts of the house, $2 (with exception to private boxes, which may be secured at their usual price.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directors.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock,
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
comic opera in one act, by Paer.
DEBUT OF THE BARITONE, MR. WILHEM.
LE MARI DE LA VEUVE,
comedy in one act, by Alex. Dumas.
LA CONSIGNE EST DE RONFLER,
vaudeville in one act, by Lambert Thiboust.
DEBUT OF
Messrs. SCRIBOT and Mme. ROSA SAUNIER,
CHANDORA, Mlles. DEMBRUN,
FRANCIS, CARUEL,
ALBERT, THOROY and ALPHONSINE.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
The first equestrienne of the age.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.
Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.—Subject, "Habit." Tickets to be had at the principal music and book-stores in the City.

TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st., furnished, at $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, or to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—AT the healthy village of Westport, Conn., situated immediately opposite the former Mansion House of the late Hon. R. H. Winslow. It is the place in which the late Jno. Cleveland, Esq., resided for five years, both in Summer and Winter, and is in all respects a desirable situation for a genteel family. Hot and cold water carried above and below; carriage house, stables and all necessary outbuildings, with a fine garden and about 3½ acres of ground tastefully laid out. It will be let for one or more years to a suitable tenant. For particulars apply to Mr. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE this month, offers to rent for a term of six, twelve, or eighteen months, his country seat and twelve acres of land, situate at Rye, on Long Island Sound; lawn sloping to the water; house very spacious and completely and elegantly furnished; surrounded by superb deciduous and evergreen trees; flower and kitchen gardens well stocked; commodious stables in house and outbuildings; will be rented to a private family only; distance from New-York City, one hour. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR LEASE—One hour from New-York, near depot; house contains modern improvements; cottages for gardener and coachman, shady grounds, conservatories, billiard-room, stables; would answer for two families; rent, $3,500 per annum. Address Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS—To let a large double width store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly fitted, shelving, counters, and three elegant plate glass windows, suitable for a large first-class business. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, 312 and 314 same street.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STABLES, ON 33d-st., cor. 4th-av.; one with room for eight horses, and one with room for twelve horses and carriage room, with the use of an exercising ring 80x30 feet. These stables are unsurpassed in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] READ, Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN HARRISON-ST., ORANGE, N. J., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Station, a furnished cottage from Nov. 1 to 1st of May next to a small family; rent $100 per month. Inquire of Mr. Thompson, on the premises. H. W. PALMER.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NEAR MADISON-square, a wide English basement, for one or more years, in consequence of the owner going abroad; most desirably located; to a private family only. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of No. 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 49TH, 34TH, 31st, 23d, 21st and 11th sts.—$250 to $500 per month; also two large, fine houses, 24 and 34 rooms, (new furniture for sale,) very desirably located.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding house; possession immediately. Apply at Sherman's Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN South Brooklyn; excellent neighborhood; well furnished; rent moderate.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in the very best location in 60th-st., near the Central Park, $2,500; a corner house, $3,500. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter or year, to unexceptionable tenants. Lists furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO a single room for gentlemen, newly furnished, at No. 19 West 25th-st., near the St. James Hotel. None need apply who do not desire first-class rooms.

TO LET—A NEW AND WELL-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, without board, to a single gentleman. Apply to A. JUILLERAT, No. 205 3d-av. Reference required.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY; first and second floors; separate or together; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A corner lot on 5th-av., below 14th-st., with building; size 52x100 feet. For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., TO LET ON second floor, elegantly furnished suite of rooms, to gentlemen only.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET—A LARGE FINE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. Apply at No. 70 South-st., N. Y., or of S. HONDLOW, Agent, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A furnished house, in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State-st.

TO LET—NO. 112 WEST 46TH-ST., A NEW brown-stone front house; rent $2,200 per annum. Inquire of BENJ. T. KISSAM, No. 60 William-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NEAR THE CITY, several eligible residences for the Winter or longer. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR 7 YEARS—A VALUABLE piece of property corner of Canal and Church sts. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn subject to 50 per cent. mortgage, balance to be paid in cash, merchandise and lots free of incumbrances. Inquire of D. GARRISON, No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—ONE LARGE AND ONE OR TWO small furnished rooms, without board, for three ladies, in New-York or Brooklyn; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 3,196 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE FOR a small private family, in a desirable location. Address, stating size, terms, &c., I. E. ANGELL Box No. 162 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
The great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
produced by permission of Miss LAURA KEENE, with a cast of distinguished ability.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIRST MUSICAL MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON Oct. 10,
MME. MARIE FREDERICI
will sing her popular numbers, Grand Aria, LA NOZZE DE FIGARO..........Mozart
DO THEY MISS ME—English words and Trio from "Josef"..........Menul
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI
will perform MINNEHAHA, "LAUGHING WATERS," MARCH DES AMAZONS, and his variations upon HOME, SWEET HOME, for the left hand alone.
MR. THEODORE HABELMANN
will sing SLEEP WELL, SWEET ANGEL, composed for him by Abt. Duo from "Belisario," Donizetti; and Trio from "Josef."
MR. JOSEPH HERMAN
will sing ARIA BUFFO from "Merry Wives," Nicolai. Russel's English ballad I'M AFLOAT; and Trio from "Josef."
MR. WILHELM FORMES
will sing Aria from "Night in Granada," and Duo from "Belisario."
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE, $1. Doors open at 1 o'clock.
TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED TO-DAY, at Scharfenburg & Luis', Beer & Schirmer's, Firth & Sons, Pond & Co.'s, Chickering's, Theatre Ticket Office, and at the Olympic Theatre.
The Director takes especial pleasure, while announcing the above brilliant programme, in directing attention to the
WONDERFUL ACCOUSTIC PRINCIPALS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL THEATRE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of Eichberg's genuine version of the comic opera,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
which will be repeated every evening
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
OPERATIC MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Admission, 75 cents. Commence at 8 precisely.

HARTZ,	THE AERIAL BELL,
THE ILLUSIONIST,	Magic Candles,
AT	The Prolific Hat,
DODWORTH	The Striking Watches,
HALL	How to Make Money,
EVERY NIGHT.	The Indian Sword,
TICKETS	The Growth of Flowers,
50 CENTS.	AND THE
MATINEE	WONDROUS
ON SATURDAY.	LIVING HEAD.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

No. 820 Broadway.
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at CONSERVATORY HALL,
Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.
For particulars, see programme.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—CHORUS SINGERS WHO ARE UP in the "Night in Rome." Apply immediately at the New-York Theatre.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

FIRST RACE—STEEPLE CHASE—A handicap for all ages, of $700. About three miles, two of which will be over a "fair hunting country," with twenty-seven jumps; entrance money to go to second horse.

No vehicles can be admitted to the field on this day until after this race.

D. Reedy enters br. h. Zigzag—164 pounds.
W. Pepper enters ch. m. Nannie Craddock—164 pounds.
R. Ainsley enters br. h. Gen. Williams—145 pounds.

SECOND RACE—Premium of $200, for all ages; one mile dash; entrance money to go to second horse.
T. B. Reed's b. f. Enchantress, 3 years.
J. Weldon's b. f. Susie M., 3 years.

THIRD RACE—THE TRIAL STAKES, a Sweepstake Premium of $500, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; one and one-eighth mile. Closed with 12 entries.

FOURTH RACE—Premium of $400, for all ages, three miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.
1. J. S. Watson's b. c. Delaware, 4 years.
2. W. J. Rogers' gr. c. Richmond, 4 years.
3. W. Kirwan's ch. h. Citadel, 5 years.
4. E. Snediker's b. f. Lady Dan Bryant, 4 years.
5. Dr. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 years.

The Erie Railroad trains from foot of Chambers-st. run direct to the Course at 8½, 10, 11 and 11¾ A. M., returning when the races are over.

R. B. CRESWELL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

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A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

720 BROADWAY, 720 BROADWAY, 720.
Entire change of programme.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian
Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY
THE WONDERFUL LEON,
THE WONDERFUL LEON.
FRANK MORAN, JOHN ALLEN, EDWIN KELLY
New choruses, new quartets, new songs, new dances
THE DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.
THE DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 10, 1866,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
His very popular and original character, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.
The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:

Mr. Charles Vandenhoff	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. Stoddart	as	Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters	as	Binney

(His original character.)

Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. Coyle; Mr. T. Hind, Sir Edward Trenchard; Mr. W. Barron, Harry Vernon; Mr. G. Burke, De Boots; Mr. Gillett, Wickem; Mr. Sinclair, Buddicomb; Mr. Kenway, Rasper.

Miss Caroline Carson	as	Florence Trenchard
Miss Kate Newton	as	Mary Meredith
Mrs. Saunders	as	Mrs. Mountchessington

Miss Theresa Wood, Georgina; Miss Georgie Tolbin, Augusta; Miss Alice Harrison, Smart; Mrs. Sinclair, Skillet.

ASA TRENCHARD	Mr. JEFFERSON

With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. E. Hayes and D. Strong.

Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.

Due notice will be given of the FINAL NIGHTS of Mr. Jefferson in
RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE NEW COMEDY
By Benjamin Webster, Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled;
THE FAST FAMILY,
having continued to attract full and delighted audiences will be presented
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10,
with new scenery, appointments and,
A GREAT CAST
and afterwards played alternately with Dr. Westland Marston's successful comedy, entitled the
FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
Which will be presented for the third time on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.
FRIDAY—THE FAST FAMILY.
SATURDAY—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
OTHER NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.

W. STUART..........Manager.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE
of the great artiste,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Davenport.)
Whose intensely passionate personation
of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
in the beautiful historical play of that title, is generally pronounced
A CONSUMMATE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
J. H. Taylor, M. W. Leffingwell, W. Davidge, W. S. Andrews, Messrs. Honck, Johnson, Andrews, and others in the cast
SATURDAY, 13th,
MRS. LANDER'S LAST NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
For the week, the grand spectacle of the
GAELIC CHIEF;
or, The Gathering of the Clans.
New and magnificent scenery, machinery, costumes, appointments. Added to which 200 auxiliaries have been engaged to give full effect to the grand marches and tableaux.
The drama of TOM CRINGLE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox, Full Company.
In two new Dramas with great effect.
THE CHILD STEALER.
THE POST-BOY OF CORNWALL;
Or, THE FATAL SNOW-DRIFT.

IRVING HALL.	THE SHIP ON FIRE.
MR. AND MRS.	The Dream of the Reveler.
HOWARD	Mr. and Mrs. Doubledot.
PAUL.	Napoleon the Third.
EVERY NIGHT.	The Living Photograph of Sims Reeves.
TICKETS	
FIFTY	The Undistinguishable Twin.
CENTS.	Molly Doolan, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 precisely. Tickets for sale and seats secured at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatrical Agency, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
No evening performance on Saturdays.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES, THIRD SEASON—1866-'67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now select them at Irving Hall.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
This company comprises the most talented performers in the country. This week a CHALLENGE PROGRAMME, including a new piece, by Mr. G. W. H. Griffin, HARLEM LANE. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE ORDINATION OF BISHOP ASBURY.—This beautiful painting, by Thomas Coke Ruckle, on exhibition at John-st. M. E. P. Church, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY; admission 25 cents. The Pulpit, Pencil and Press are invited.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National *Piano-forte* Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

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WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST an engagement in New-York or vicinity; good reference given; terms very moderate. Address J. G. E., Station G, Post-office.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Association at New-Haven.

Addresses by Dr. Eliot, Rev. Mr. Barnard, and Others.

History and Objects of the Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Haven, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

How many of the readers of the Times know that such an organization as the "American Social Science Association" exists? And how many of those who may have seen the name have an idea of the aims and objects of the body? Yet to-day, and here in New-Haven, the Association holds its annual meeting, and its dignity and importance are so well recognized that the city authorities have passed resolutions formally welcoming the Association and tendering it the Common Council rooms for the purposes of its meeting. While I write, the members of the Association are beginning to take possession of the rooms in question, and some of them are so brimfull of facts and theories regarding finance, &c., &c., that they are already getting into animated discussions, by way, I suppose, of lubricating the machinery of the debates which are to come. But why is it, some may ask, that an organization of such dignity as to entitle it to recognition from the city authorities of New-Haven should not be more widely known? The philosophy of the thing is worth discussing, and first and foremost, the ignorance of the world at large is to be explained by the fact that the Association was organized in Boston. There heretofore it has lived and moved and had its being—not a very long being, to be sure, for its constitution was only adopted Oct. 4, 1865; but the outside world cannot be expected to know what is going on in Boston, and the people there, as a general thing, pursue the even tenor of their way, never troubling themselves much to tell their neighbors what they are about.

The Social Science Association, however, has apparently wandered from its orbit, and although it has not gravitated to New-York, it has got so near there that the readers of the Times will be enabled to get a glimpse at it and learn something of its history and its objects and purposes. Then, another reason, doubtless, that no more has been heard of the body is to be found in the maxim, "*Inter arma silent leges.*" You see I am getting classical; but what is the use of getting within hearing distance of the Yale College Chapel bell if one cannot ventilate his Latin. But to return, the maxim I have quoted, which means simply that when Lee and Grant are pegging away at one another, social science and other peaceable organizations may as well suspend operations,—this maxim, I say, partially explains the fact that the objects of this Association are not known to the world at large. As defined in the constitution, the following are the

OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Its objects are to aid the development of social science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of laws, the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, and the progress of public morality, the adoption of sanitary regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of economy, trade and finance. It will give attention to pauperism, and the topics related thereto; including the responsibility of the well-endowed and successful, the wise and educated, the honest and respectable, for the failures of others. It will aim to bring together the various societies and individuals now interested in these objects, for the purpose of obtaining by discussion the real elements of truth; by which doubts are removed, conflicting opinions harmonized, and a common ground afforded for treating wisely the great social problems of the day.

And further, the Constitution says:

"This Association shall include four departments: the first, for education; the second, for public health; the third, for economy, trade and finance; the fourth for jurisprudence and the amendment of laws."

There are eminent men and women too, for that matter, enlisted in the Association. Among the regular members I note the names of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Prof. W. B. Rogers, (the President,) C. K. Whipple, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mrs. R. W. Emerson, and, in fact, nearly all the literary and social magnates of Boston and their wives, as well as a large number of ladies distinguished by the vigor and energy with which they have prosecuted philanthropic enterprises chiefly in New-England. Then among the honorary members are Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New-York; Chas. L. Brace, Esq., H. C. Carey, Dr. Henry Barnard and a number of others. Very many foreigners of eminence in kindred fields of labor have accepted honorary memberships, and among the letters lately received by the Secretary of the Association, I find the following from Count Gasparin:

Geneva, March 12, 1866.

Dear Sir: I have received with a sentiment of gratitude the letter in which you had apprised me that the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science has seen fit to give me the title of corresponding member. It is an honor of which I feel myself unworthy, and of which I appreciate the full value. I should earlier have expressed to you my thanks, had I not waited to receive the papers which you were good enough to send me. I wish it were in my power to meet with your admirable Association, and to take my place among you; but my numerous duties retain me in Europe. They do not hinder me, however, from heartily coöperating with your Society, hoping that it may contribute to the solution of the great problems which occupy thinking men in our country and in your noble land.

Be pleased to accept, and to express to your colleagues the assurance of my profound esteem and my humble service. A. DE GASPARIN.

FROM J. STUART MILL.

Blackheath Park, Kent., March 5, 1866.

Dear Sirs: I have to acknowledge your letter of Dec. 28 informing me that I have been elected a corresponding member of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and inclosing the Constitution and address of the Executive Committee.

I beg you to accept, on behalf of the Association, my sincere thanks for the honor done me, and my best wishes for the success of so promising an attempt to unite the most enlightened and active minds of the United States in the investigation of moral and political truths, and their application to the circumstances of that great nation.

I am, dear Sirs, with sincere respect, very truly yours, J. S. MILL.

The President and Trustees of the American Social Science Association.

LETTER FROM TOM HUGHES, M. P.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter announcing my election as corresponding member of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science. I accept the honor with very real pleasure, though I fear I shall prove a somewhat unworthy member, as my time is so terribly overtaxed at home that I am obliged to give up many things which I should like to do even here.

Will you give my thanks to your Society, and accept the same for the kind expressions in your note which brought the news of my election.

Believe me always most truly yours,
THOS. HUGHES.

W. B. Rogers, Esq.

So much for preliminaries, now for the details of the present meeting.

At 10:15 o'clock the Association was called to order by the Secretary of the Association, Mr. F. B. Sanborn. He announced that the Association met in New-Haven, and in the Common Council rooms at the invitation of the authorities of the city. Mayor Sperry was present, and would extend a greeting to the members of the organization.

Mayor Sperry then formally welcomed the members of the Association to the Council Chamber, and after tendering them the use of the rooms and of its ante-chambers, expressed his desire that they should freely avail themselves of every facility which could add to their convenience and enjoyment.

Secretary Sanborn responded briefly, and then asked the Association to nominate a presiding officer.

Gov. Hawley was named and unanimously elected Chairman. Upon assuming the chair, he briefly indorsed Mayor Sperry's welcome. In a few pertinent remarks he expressed his appreciation of the vast importance of the objects aimed at by the Association, and the interest he felt in its success.

Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, was chosen Vice-President of the meeting.

Gov. Hawley introduced to the meeting Dr. Samuel Eliot, formerly President of Trinity College, Hartford, who proceeded to deliver the annual address, in the absence of the President of the Association, Prof. W. B. Rogers, whom sickness prevented from attending. Dr. Eliot stated that the Association had only been organized a few months, but that during this period it had held three meetings, at which various social questions had been discussed. Branch societies have already been formed in several of the States, and already, from various parts of the country, inquiries upon various subjects had been addressed to the Association. These have been answered, imperfectly it was true, but still the fact itself showed that the importance of the organization was beginning to attract attention, and that its sphere was an important one no one could doubt. After alluding briefly to the death of Henry T. Rogers, of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and a brother of the President, the speaker proceeded to unfold at length the object of the body, which he said was organized upon the same basis as that established nine years ago in Great Britain. As specified in the Constitution, the American Association was divided into four sections—one having reference to education, another to the prevention of crime, a third to economy, trade and finance, and a fourth to jurisprudence and the amendment of laws. Dr. Eliot then appealed eloquently to all interested in the subjects to which the Association devoted itself, to coöperate in promoting the objects aimed at. The members were not all expected to think alike, but it was hoped that the comparison of diverse views would result in reaching some practical results. The various ramifications of the Association, the efforts making for improving the condition of the poor, for developing the great fact of sanitary science and putting them in practice, and the elevation of the freedmen—all objects coming within the scope of the Society, were briefly touched upon. In Canada, New-Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, California, New-York and other States, institutions for the care of the insane, the poor or the criminal were now in successful operation or being established. By uniting all these movements and giving them system the main object of the Association would be reached. Still another purpose the organization had in view was the collection and classification of data gathered by local associations, and the deduction from them of general laws. Few more important fields were open to the Association than that connected with our finances. Wonderful as the results were that had already been reached in the reduction of the public debt, there were burdens which could be greatly lightened by careful study and investigation. Then again it was a very important duty of the Association to enlist popular sympathy in the object it proposes to accomplish. The speaker here alluded to the large attendance which signalized the gathering of the British Association, now in session at Manchester, England, and he expressed the hope that this body might in time have its influence and position similarly recognized. Dr. Eliot concluded by appealing eloquently for united, earnest effort on the part of the members, and coöperation on the part of the public. He then announced the programme of the meeting.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BY TEACHING THE YOUNG.

Rev. Mr. C. F. Barnard, minister of the Warren-street Chapel, Boston, then took the floor and proceeded to expound extemporaneously his ideas upon the prevention of crime by training the young. The Indians, he said, put their children under the care of the older men of the tribe to be educated; and the Spartans, first throwing into the sea the boys they did not think worth raising, intrusted the others to the soldiers to be educated for that profession. Further illustrations of this custom were drawn from the practices of the heathen tribes among the Esquimaux. Mr. Barnard then alluded to an incident which occurred as he entered New-Haven last evening. As the speaker and a companion emerged from the depot two young girls offered to show them the way to the hotel. Mr. Barnard and his companion followed them, hardly daring to offer their conductors their arms to support them. At the hotel door they separated, and as the girls went off the speaker remarked to his companion: "Very good, or very bad."

Just at this point Mrs. Dall, a lady member of the Association, interrupted Mr. Barnard, remarking that she feared the incident, as he narrated it, might produce an unfortunate effect. Certainly, if the girls in question saw the story repeated in the newspapers, they would never again venture upon the exhibition of such an act of courtesy.

No, replied the speaker, not if they knew his verdict, which was that they were good and pure. Mr. Barnard then proceeded to sketch, in a rather discursive manner, the great results which had been accomplished in different cities and countries by caring for the young. He eulogized Peter Cooper for the care he took of his clerks and apprentices. Then he alluded to what had been done in Aberdeen, Scotland, where the children were all brought into schools, and the diminution of crime in consequence among this class almost amounted to its disappearance, also to the beneficent work done by the Kindergarten Schools under Frobel, in Germany. The speaker remarked that his friends in Chambers-street, Boston, had started a school modeled upon his own in Warren-street, and by infusing orthodox fire and fervor into it—he was a Unitarian himself—they were sure of saving every child that came to them.

APPLICATION OF DESIGN TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Clarence Cook, of New-York, then took the stand and proceeded to read an address upon the "application of design to American manufactures." Important as he considered the subject to be, he knew that others ought to take the precedence of it. He would hardly forgive the artist for plying the pencil while such important events are transpiring, as in Pennsylvania to-day, for instance, and how wide are the fields already white for the harvest, and how few the laborers. Mr. Cook combatted the idea that the artist should seek alone for the beautiful even to the neglect of the useful. He made some keen observations also upon the manner in which painters had always prostituted their talents to secure the gratification of their patrons. Mistakes just as great might be and were constantly made in other directions. The artist was to aim to place on canvas the supreme beauty of the world so that the human mind might be lifted up to the contemplation of the divine, and because art was able to do this it had not been degraded by those who endeavor to make it serve baser uses. Ar was the expression of beauty of nature as seen by man, and the highest art the expression of the highest beauty. Into this branch of the subject, however, the speaker did not propose to enter. He was to take up a more limited branch of the theme, and substituting the term "design" for "art." In discussing the relations of art to manufactures, he asserted that a design could not be good without a close study of nature, and the mind must be developed and its highest qualities exercised before it was capable of making a thoroughly good design. Now-a-days carpenters, masons and others were too much inclined to earn their day's wages instead of applying themselves to the higher part of their occupations, and they showed this by their eagerness to get through their day's work and to receive their compensation. As the direct consequence of all this it was hard and almost impossible to find a man accustomed to move the saw who knew how or cared to do anything else, and our houses were filled with poorly designed or badly made furniture. The older of his hearers might protest against this as an insult, but the speaker could appeal to the younger married people who were going from shop to shop to find furniture of different pattern from that of which other people had. The useful arts had deteriorated sadly during the last three or four centuries, and it was not strange that those which called out the higher qualities of our nature should have suffered also. Still we were now in a transition state, and we were justified in hoping that the change might be for the better. The institution of schools of art in connection with various educational institutions, and independently of them in some of our cities, were cited as proof of the fact. In Mr. Cook's opinion the workmen employed upon our different buildings needed to be educated up to their work, and those who employed them ought to take this upon themselves. Of course, it does not follow that because a man is rich he must know more than the workmen whom he employs, but he ought to learn more. Some buildings here and in England, however, had been constructed where the workmen were not only allowed, but encouraged to display their own taste in working the ornaments—the capitals of the pillars, &c. This was the case with the Academy of Design in New-York, to a certain extent with the art building just built upon Yale College grounds, both of which were designed by the artist Wright. Still these attempts had been purely sporadic, and had amounted to nothing. The School of Design in New-York had been perverted from its original purpose, and had degenerated into a poor school of drawing. *A poor school*, the speaker repeated, for now the old method of instruction ruled there. The speaker sighed for a land where there were no villas and no gentlemen's residences. He wanted to walk on carpets in which American ideas were woven, to walk through doors, to sit at tables, and to put his clothes in wardrobes designed by Americans, and when he sat upon a creaking chair he wanted to be something more than the echo of an artisan's sigh as he made it. Now we made handsome carpets and curtains, it is true, but our designs were stolen, and if there should be a bad crop of ideas in France our manufacturers would starve. He urged the necessity of the establishment of schools for drawing where American talent should be developed.

Mr. Cook's paper, which was gracefully written and full of earnest aggressive thought, to which point was given by a constant side play of wit, was very attentively listened to and well received.

As Mr. Cook left the desk Mrs. Dall called attention to the fact that the association had been addressed as if composed simply of gentlemen. Ladies were enlisted in the organization, and as a director she felt it her duty to call attention to the fact, since the Executive Committee did not seem disposed to do their duty in the premises.

Gov. Hawley gallantly asked leave to make a correction. He was aware of the fact stated by Mrs. Dall, and had addressed the Association, on taking the Chair, as "Ladies and gentlemen." Mr. Cook had simply reversed the order, and undoubtedly inadvertently.

Rev. Mr. Barnard, in commenting upon the paper, told of an artist who had entertained the people living in the White Mountains with a lecture on high art, very much to their satisfaction, and he stated the interesting fact that the handsomest carpet now on sale in Boston was made after an American design. It was manufactured in Roxbury, and the only trouble was that it could not be made fast enough to supply the demand.

D. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, made a few remarks calling attention to the fact that ladies added greatly to the interest of the meetings in Boston by taking part in the discussions, and he hoped they would do so here.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Secretary Sanborn called upon Mr. Fessenden, of Farmington, Conn., who had been appointed Commissioner to inquire into the propriety, expediency and necessity of establishing a reform school for girls, to make some remarks upon the address of Rev. Mr. Barnard relative to the education of the young as a means of preventing crime. Mr. Fessenden fully indorsed the ideas advanced by Mr. Barnard, and proceeded to explain that the reform school which it was proposed to establish was not to be an institution for Magdalenes, nor for girls who had become so old as to be confirmed in their evil ways. It was the design of the institution to take care of truant, delinquent and other girls who were uncared for, and who were likely to go to ruin if a helping hand was not extended to them. He felt confident that the Legislature would respond cordially to the petition for aid in establishing such an institution when the subject should be brought to their attention.

The morning session closed with some remarks from Mr. Delmar upon the establishment of a statistical bureau at Washington.

At the close of the session, Gov. Hawley said it would be impossible for him to attend the subsequent meetings, and he would therefore resign the chair to the Vice-President.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance in the afternoon was somewhat larger than that upon the morning session of the Association, and the first paper read was upon

FEMALE EMPLOYMENTS.

Although written by Mr. Hartley, of New-York, he was necessarily absent, and the essay was read by a friend. The paper, after discussing the condition of women in general, touched upon the social evil, for the removal of which it stated nothing really effective had been done, nor did the writer think that anything would be done until preventives took the place of palliatives. A great cause for the existence of this evil was to be found in the fact that wealthy parents did not educate their children in such a way that reverses would not find them utterly helpless. The remedy was not to be found in new forms of labor, nor in combinations to advance wages, nor in enforced division of labor between the sexes. Mr. Hartley's observation had been that no woman, educated and prepared for work, need remain idle, and the question then came up as to how they should be fitted for work. Individual and organized effort could accomplish the end aimed at. The Cooper Union was instanced as one of the agencies specially designed for elevating women, and preparing them for work, and this institution, or those similar to it, must be greatly relied on.

Mrs. Dall said that the question was one to the investigation and solution of which she had devoted her life, and added that she would express her views upon it at length before the adjournment of the Association.

Dr. Jarvis made some earnest remarks, urging that women should recognize the great fact that it was respectable to live, that they must live honestly, and that they need not be ashamed of any honest employment.

Hon. Amasa Walker who occupied the chair in the absence of Gov. Hawley took up the subject and discussed its relations to the question of wages, with which as well as that of capital, he remarked, it was intimately associated. He alluded also incidently to the fact that a commission had been appointed by the Massachusetts legislature to investigate the question of reducing the time of the day's labor to eight hours. Mr. Walker by the way is Chairman of this Committee.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Sanborn, referred to the bearing of the question upon the interests of children employed in the factories and asked that this point might be discussed.

Mr. Walker, the Chairman, again took the floor, and said that this branch of the general subject was one of vital interest and of supreme importance to the community. There was a law upon the statute books of Massachusetts that every child should have six months' schooling. This law was almost entirely disregarded in some of the manufacturing towns, and in one case that he had lately heard of, among two thousand children, not one was sent to school the length of time the law required. He hoped not only that the law now in existence would be enforced in this regard, but that one would be passed to the effect that no person under 18 years of age should labor more than ten hours per day.

Mrs. Dall questioned whether it might not be better to have the children engaged in manufactories than to let them run around the streets as they would be sure to do if not employed.

Prof. Perry, of Williams College, author of an able work upon political economy, recognized the fact that the question was a complicated and difficult one. He feared any legislation which tended to make a laboring class. To a great extent, the labor of the country now owned the capital of the country, and he proceeded to argue against any legislation which should limit the day's labor to eight hours. Practically it would be saying that the mechanic should receive eight-tenths of the amount he now received. It was unjust to say that capital controlled labor. Both of them should work together and be mutually dependent one on the other. It was equally a delicate matter to interfere even with the labor of children by law. The true remedy here as well as elsewhere was a moral one. Education would correct the evil if anything could. And with respect to the whole class of subjects concerned in this discussion, he thought that legislation might do much more evil than good unless the principle was kept in view that the Government had the right to take from the governed only just enough, by way of taxation, for instance, to maintain the rights of the governed unimpaired, and to enable it to discharge its own functions.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In order to give Mr. Haynes, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, opportunity to read a paper the discussion of this subject was temporarily suspended. Mr. Haynes' paper was very well written and clearly expressed. The object of prison punishment he regarded as reformatory, and anything which tended to make a man worse at the time of his discharge than when he was committed should be carefully avoided. His experience was that not one in a hundred prisoners thought of escaping, and all devices to guard against this, such as uniform garb or shaving heads, were injudicious, since they degraded ninety-nine to guard against the possible fault of one. All these expedients had been abandoned in the Massachusetts State Prison. Mr. Haynes then passed to the consideration of the question of prison holidays, and gave a graphic description of the manner in which Fourth of July was observed in the Massachusetts Prison. The beneficial effect of giving the convicts this holiday had resulted in unmixed good. It had undoubtedly saved many from the insanity superinduced by the terrible monotony of such a life, and it could be made a powerful disciplinary agency. Perhaps the consequences might not be so happy in other institutions as they had been in that under his charge, but there could hardly be a doubt that they would, if the prisoners were educated up to the custom, as they might easily be. Mr. Haynes' paper was listened to with great interest, and he was warmly applauded as he closed.

WAGES AND LABOR.

The Association again took up the discussion which had been interrupted to allow Mr. Haynes to read his paper, and Mr. Walker, of Springfield, Mass., alluded to the half-day system of labor and education, on which experiments had been made in some parts of New-England. This he thought would probably result in great benefit to the children. He also asked whether any of the members present knew anything of the coöperative movement, as attempted in parts of Great Britain and France.

Hon. Amasa Walker gave a brief account of the origin and history of a coöperative or participating movement at Rochdale, England, the home of John Bright. There the laborers clubbed together, and purchased a small quantity of such supplies as they needed for family use, and the experiment succeeded so well that last year their purchases amounted to £70,000 sterling.

One of the members of the Association insisted with much emphasis that it was useless to discuss the question, since the coöperative principle was only applicable under despotic governments, where occupations could not be changed with such facility as under a free government; but the Association did not fall in with the suggestion.

Mrs. Dall cites another illustration of the success of the coöperative movement in England, and Mr. Ives, of Maine, although not a member of the Association, asked and received leave to make a statement. He told of a village on the Penobscot, in Maine, where the shipbuilders clubbed together, commenced building ships for themselves, and now they own property of this kind to the extent of one or two hundred thousand dollars, and other towns were organizing similar associations.

Mr. Delmar argued that these coöperative movements degenerated inevitably into stock concerns, and Mr. Earl insisted that those successful in these operations ultimately became employers themselves.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn., sketched the operation and history of joint stock companies in Connecticut during the last twenty years, and in which there was invested now between fifteen and twenty million dollars. These were substantially coöperative associations.

The discussion was continued until the hour for adjournment arrived, the members generally taking part in the debate. Ex-Gov. Washburne, of Massachusetts, made some very able remarks, but time does not permit my sketching them.

As a matter of interest, I give the following list of

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

in attendance to-day:

Directors—Hon. Emery Washburne, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. David A. Wells, of the United States Treasury Department; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Boston.

Secretaries—Dr. Samuel Elliott, Boston; Hon. Geo. Walker, Springfield, Mass.; F. B. Sanborne Lecy, of the Board of Charities, Mass.

Members of the Association Present—Dr. Nathan Alden, Lowell, Mass.; Edward Earles, Esq.; Dr. Edward Jarvis, Dorchester; Dr. E. W. Hatch, Superintendent Massachusetts State Reform School; President Woolsey, Yale College; Prof. D. C. Gelmam, Yale College; Prof. Forrest Shepard, New-Haven; Hon. Gideon Hayes, Warden of the Charlestown Prison; Hon. David Wilder, ex-Auditor of Massachusetts.

The following delegates from the Prison Association of New-York are also here; Dr. E. C. Wines, and Gaylord B. Hubbell. E. S.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Schooner Supposed to be Lost—Commercial Failure Caused by a Defalcation.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 8.

The schooner *Pride of the West*, which sailed in search of the fishing grounds on the Northwest Coast on the 29th of March, has not since been heard of, and is believed to have been lost or captured by the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island.

Charles W. Brooks & Co., a large shipping commission firm, suspended to-day, in consequence of a heavy defalcation in greenbacks by their late cashier and the failure of a prominent operator against whose consignments they accepted largely. They first assigned assets sufficient to cover their general business liabilities, leaving the operator's engagements applicable to the balance. They hope to soon effect an arrangement for resuming business.

Mining shares dull; Yellow Jacket, $745; Chollar, $108; Ophir, $182.

Legal tenders 71¼.

Suicides.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Maria Cavanagh and Hannah McLoughlin, girls of 20 years of age, jumped from Cragie's Bridge early this morning, locked in each others arms. They were taken from the water by some boatmen, Maria Cavanagh dead, and Hannah McLoughlin surviving.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RACING.

DEFEAT OF THE FAVORITES.

Nannie Butler Wins the Mile Heat Race—Bayswater the St. Leger—Aldebaran the Two-Mile Heat Race, and Lady Dan Bryant the Selling Race—Close and Exciting Contests—The Racing To-day—Latest Betting.

Yesterday was the first day of the Paterson Fall meeting, which is continued over to-day and to-morrow. It was anticipated that the meeting would prove the most brilliantly successful that has hitherto been held on this course, for the programme of sport issued by the executive of the Association was rich and abundant beyond precedent, and the entries for the purses and stakes of the opening day were unusually numerous. Unfortunate, however, for the interests of the Society, the weather yesterday was very unpropitious; heavy clouds portending rain, with a cold chilling atmosphere, gathering overhead in the early part of the morning, and effectually deterring hundreds from being present who fully intended witnessing the exciting contests of the turf. Still, no rain fell throughout the day, and those who patronized the meeting were enabled to view the racing in comfort. Notwithstanding this drawback, the attendance was numerous, and the members and grand stands were graced by the presence of a large number of elegantly attired ladies, the beauty and fashion of Passaic County. To-day, should the weather prove favorable, we expect to see a much larger attendance, for the steeple-chase, which is the great feature of the days' sport, is certain to attract thousands to witness the exciting and, to many inexperienced persons, seemingly dangerous sport. The management at this meeting is always unexceptionable, for the gentlemen comprising the executive seemed to be actuated by a sincere desire to consult in every point the comfort and convenience of the public who patronize them, as well as the owners and trainers of thoroughbred stock who assist at their meetings. No liquors are allowed to be sold on the grounds, and no gambling permitted on the course, neither is there any postponement on account of the weather. The same high-toned management which prevails at Jerome Park and Saratoga exists here, and to the Paterson Association is the honor to be attributed of taking the initiative in the enterprise to elevate and popularize the recreations of the turf in the North, and this, too, at a time when racing was far from being as fashionable as it is at present and likely to be in future. The officers of the society are: President, A. P. Godwin, Esq.; Vice-President, E. B. Colt, Esq; Superintendent, H. Toler, Esq.; Secretary, R. B. Chiswell, Esq.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, which was dull and cold, the road was not so well patronized as on the occasions of previous meetings, but the Erie Railroad carried its full complement of visitors from the City, running special trains at convenient hours from the foot of Chambers-street to within a few hundred yards of the course. A pleasant walk from the stopping place along the richly-wooded banks of the beautiful Passaic, glowing in their autumnal livery of green and scarlet and gold, brings us to the "Old Homestead," an ancient but comfortable-looking house just outside the track, where the ubiquitous Dr. Underwood was busily engaged in selling pools on the day's races. The horses likely to start, and the probable winners, were the universal topics of conversation and discussion among the numerous groups gathered on the lawn before the hotel, until the hour approached for the commencement of the racing, when a general movement to the course was made.

THE FIRST RACE.

This was for the Underwood Gift of $300, for all ages, mile-heats, named after its donor, the popular turf auctioneer. For this there were four entries, viz: Col. McDaniel's b. c. *Luther*, four years; Mr. Sandford's b. m. *Nannie Butler*, five years; Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. c. *Onward*, four years; and D. Weldon's b. c. *Knighthood*, four years; *Onward* was the favorite in the pool and ring betting, bringing in the former $300 to *Luther* $200, and *Knighthood* and *Nannie Butler* coupled $85; in the latter $100 to $70 was bet on his winning the race. Abe rode *Nannie Butler*, McClaury rode *Onward*; Albert, *Luther*, and McManus, *Knighthood*.

First Heat.—A capital start was had, *Luther* quickly showing in front and making the running at an indifferent pace. At the quarter-pole he was a length ahead of *Onward*, *Knighthood* leading *Nannie Butler* the same distance. On the back stretch, *Nannie Butler* passed *Knighthood*, drew rapidly on the leaders, and at the three-quarter pole joined issue with *Luther*, who was in front. A fine race up the homestretch between these two was seen, Abe, on *Nannie Butler*, winning a splendidly-contested race on the post by a head only. *Knighthood*, who came within the last fifty yards, was third, two lengths behind *Luther*.—Time, 1:51.

Second Heat.—In the pools *Onward* brought $70, *Luther* $50, *Nannie Butler* $50 and *Knighthood* $40. *Luther* was first off, and cut out the work, with *Knighthood* second and *Nannie* last. *Luther* led a length at the quarter and a half mile pole, *Nannie* being second and *Onward* third at the last-named point. The race from this point was never in doubt, for *Luther* galloped home the easiest of winners by six lengths before *Knighthood*, and *Onward* just escaping being distanced.—Time, 1:53.

Third Heat.—A change was now seen in the pools, for *Luther* brought, $220; *Knighthood*, $205; *Nannie Butler*, $80 and *Onward*, $40. *Kighthood* got the best of the start, with *Nannie* second and *Onward* last; he made the running throughout, and although *Luther* got on even terms with him at the half-mile pole and passed him at the three-quarter pole, *Knighthood* again challenged him in coming up the stretch, and out running him, beat him by three lengths to the score; *Luther* four lengths before *Nannie Butler* and *Onward* distanced. Time 1:54¼.

Fourth Heat.—Betting $600 to $350 on *Knighthood*. *Luther* led *Nannie Butler* half a length to the three-quarter pole, *Knighthood* seemingly out paced from the start. A magnificent race up the homestretch resulted in *Nannie Butler* carrying the "all blue" of Mr. Sanford triumphantly past the post three-quarters of a length before *Luther*, who was six lengths before *Knighthood*. Time—1:54¼.

First Race—The Underwood gift of $300, for all ages, mile heats.

Mr. Sanford enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years, by Lexington	1	3	3	1
Col. McDaniels enters b. c. Luther, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis	2	1	2	2
Coffeen & Weldon enters b. c. Knighthood, 4 years, by Knight St. George	3	2	1	3
Mr. J. S. Watson enters ch. c. Onward, 4 years, by Ringgold, dam by imp. Glencoe	4	4	dis.	

Time—1:51—1:53—1:54¼—1:54¼.

THE ST. LEGER RACE.

For this race six out of the forty-four entries came to the post. These were Mr. Alexander's *Bayswater* and *Ulrica*, Mr. Hunter's *Ulrica*, Dr. Weldon's *Local*, D. Reedy's *Tom Woolfolk* and Col. McDaniel's black filly, by *Eclipse*, dam *Greek Slave*. Mr. Alexander's entry had a decided call over the others, selling in the pools for $1,000, *Ulrica* $400, *Local* $125, and *Tom Woolfolk* and the *Greek Slave* filly $45, coupled. When the flag dropped (the start was from the three-quarter pole, the distance to be run being two miles and a quarter,) *Watson* (ridden by Abe) jumped off in front, with the *Greek Slave* fully second, and as they passed the score the former was two lengths ahead of *Bayswater*, with *Ulrica* third, *Tom Woolfolk* fourth and *Local* next. At the quarter pole *Watson* still kept a length ahead of *Bayswater*, *Ulrica* being three lengths behind the latter. Before reaching the half-mile pole *Ulrica* passed *Bayswater*, but was only within two lengths of *Watson* as they went past that point. Before the homestretch turn was reached, *Bayswater* again assumed second place, and the judges' stand the second time was passed with *Watson* a length in front, *Ulrica* half a length behind *Bayswater*, and *Local* fourth—the others tailed off. *Watson* still led as they passed the quarter-pole, *Ulrica* and *Bayswater* head and head together, and the same positions were maintained at the half, except that *Ulrica* had fallen two lengths behind *Bayswater*. On the third quarter *Bayswater* went in front, and as they turned into the homestretch was two lengths before *Watson*, and the latter a length before *Ulrica*. A fine race home ensued, the rider of *Bayswater* evidently holding in for his stable companion *Watson* to win, and Abe came in the last few strides, and as we, in common with many others thought, crossed the score a neck in front of *Bayswater*, with *Ulrica* a neck behind the latter; the judges, however, having apparently overlooked *Watson*, who was next the rails, decided that *Bayswater* was first and *Watson* second, *Ulrica* was third, *Local* fourth and *Greek Slave* filly last of all. Time 4:40¼.

Second Race.—The St. Leger, a sweepstakes premium of $1,000, for three year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, two miles and a quarter—44 entries.

R. A. Alexander entered b. c. Bayswater, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf (James)	1
R. A. Alexander entered ch. c. Watson, by Lexington, dam Anne Watson (Abe)	2
J. Hunter entered b. f. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam Emilia (McClary)	3
J. Hunter entered ch. c. Local, by Lightning, dam Maroon (McManus)	4
A. Bell entered ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride (Gilpatrick)	5
H. P. McGrath entered bl'k f. by Eclipse, dam Greek Slave (Albert)	6

Time—4:40¼.

THE TWO-MILE-HEAT RACE

was the next event to engross attention, and for it *Aldebaran*, *Arcola* and *Fleetwing* were entered. *Arcola* had the call in the betting, selling in pools for $700, *Aldebaran* $200, and *Fleetwing* $395. Abe rode *Fleetwing*, Littlefield was on *Arcola*, and McClary on *Aldebaran*.

First Heat.—*Fleetwing*, with *Aldebaran* at his quarters, led for the first three-quarters of a mile, when the latter took the lead, and was a length ahead of *Arcola* (who passed *Fleetwing* on the homestretch) as they crossed the score on the first mile. On the backstretch *Arcola* went up and challenged *Aldebaran*, *Fleetwing* having fallen hopelessly behind, and after racing with him a short distance passed him, and galloped home an easy winner by two lengths in 3:51¾; *Fleetwing* distanced.

Second Heat.—Betting $500 to $100, and in many instances $100 to $10 was laid on *Arcola*, who made the running at a strong pace all the way for nearly two miles, until coming in to the homestretch, *Aldebaran* challenged him, and McClary riding the former resolutely, the white feather of *Arcola* became manifest, for he died away, and *Aldebaran* beat him by two lengths in 3:44.

Third Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $40 on *Aldebaran*, who went to the front immediately the drum tapped, and was never afterward approached, for Littlefield on the first mile found *Arcola's* suspicious leg was giving way, and on the last quarter he pulled him up without passing the post, having broken down hopelessly in his near fore leg. *Aldebaran* was consequently the winner of the heat and race. Time, 4:05.

Third Race.—Premium $500 for all ages, two mile heats.

Mr. J. H. Watson entered ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 years	2	1	1
Mr. J. Hunter entered b. h. Arcola, 5 years	1	2	dis.
Mr. P. C. Bush entered ch. h. Fleetwing, 6 years	distanced.		

Time, 3:51¾—3:44—4:05.

THE SELLING RACE.

This was a selling race for a purse of $300, for all ages, mile-and-a-quarter dash, for which *Richmond*, *Fordham*, *Lady Dan Bryant* and ch. f. by *Knight of St. George*, were entered. In the pools, *Lady Dan Bryant* sold for $35, *Fordham* $155, *Richmond* $120, and the filly $30. It was won by *Lady Dan Bryant* by a neck from *Richmond*; many of the excited and interested spectators alleging that *Richmond* was "pulled," and it certainly looked a most suspicious case. We understand the authorities intend investigating the matter.

Fourth Race—Selling race, $300, 1¼ miles.

E. V. Snediker entered b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, $1,500	1
W. J. Rogers entered gr. c. Richmond, $1,000	2
D. McDaniels entered ch. f. Knight St. George, $600	3
A. W. Marshall entered gr. h. Fordham, $600	4

Time—2:23.

THE RACING TO-DAY.

To-day there are four races, commencing with the steeple-chase, for which *Zigzag*, 164 pounds; *Nannie Craddock*, 164 pounds; and *Gen. Williams*, 145 pounds, will run. The mile dash, for a purse of $200, will be run for by *Enchantress* and *Susie M.* The Trial Stakes is for two-year olds, twelve of which will enter, but we think Mr. Morris' wonderfully fast filly *Ruthless* will scare away nearly all opposition. The three-mile dash will produce a good race, *Delaware*, *Richmond*, *Lady Dan Bryant*, *Citadel* and *Local* being entered. *Zigzag* is the favorite against the field for the steeple chase, and *Delaware* in the three-mile dash. If the day should prove fine, the attendance will be unusually large.

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

A Mysterious Affair—An Officer Shot Through the Heart While on Duty—A Burglar Supposed to Have Been the Perpetrator.

Officer John Hipwell, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was shot on his post at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by an unknown hand, and expired almost immediately after receiving the wound. The deceased officer was seen by a private watchman named Van Ness just previous to the murder, standing opposite the residence of Mr. C. F. Estee, at the corner of Broadway and Third-street, as though he was watching a suspicious character. Van Ness heard the report of a pistol in the neighborhood of where he saw the murdered man standing, and hastening to ascertain the cause of it, he saw a man of medium size, wearing a Kossuth hat, leave the stoop of Mr. Estee's residence and run in the direction of the Ferry. At the same time he saw Officer Hipwell fall to the pavement, from which he never arose alive. He immediately started in pursuit of the fugitive, but failed to overtake him. Then, returning to the dying officer, he took his club and rapped an alarm. This brought to his assistance Officer Marryatt and two private watchmen, to whom he detailed what he knew of the foul deed. They then started in pursuit of the assassin, but failing to find him, returned to Officer Hipwell, whom they then found cold in death.

Mr. Estee states that he was in bed, but not asleep, at the time of the firing of the pistol, and immediately got up and looked out the window to ascertain the cause of it. He then saw a man running away and Officer Hipwell reeling and falling on the pavement. Further than this nothing is known as to who committed the bloody deed, nor what motive impelled it; but it is believed that the deceased officer had been tracking a burglar, and having cornered him at the place mentioned, the fellow shot him to secure his escape. Officer Hipwell was in the 42d year of his age, and was a native of New-Jersey. He leaves a wife and four children. As a citizen and an officer he was universally respected. Coroner Smith will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Although several officers have been severely shot by burglars in the same precinct within twelve months, this is the first shooting case that has resulted in death, and the fellow-officers of the murdered man are greatly excited over the sad event.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About 3:30 o'clock this morning another terrible murder was committed in Brooklyn, the victim being Officer John Hipwell, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who was shot through the heart at the corner of Broadway and Third-street, as supposed, by burglars. The circumstances of the horrible affair, as far as can be learned, appear to be that about 12 o'clock the deceased went out on his post, and was last seen patrolling his beat about 3:30 o'clock by Officer Marryatt, of the same precinct.

The officer and a private watchman met the deceased on Broadway, near Third-street, and after exchanging a few words they separated, Officer Marryatt and the watchman going in one direction and the deceased in another. Some four minutes afterwards they heard the report of a pistol and hastened back in the direction of the report and found Officer Hipwell lying on his back on the sidewalk, in the agonies of death. His pistol was grasped in his hand, and, on examination, it was found not to have been discharged. The dying man could give no account of the manner in which he came by his injuries, and died a few minutes afterward. A few days since information was sent to the Station-house that a house in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed had been entered twice by burglars, and the deceased had been notified to keep a good lookout on the premises, and it is supposed that he caught the burglars in another attempt, and was shot while trying to arrest them. A gentleman who lives on the other side of the street says that just before the shot was fired he heard the officer call to some one, "What are you doing there?" and on hearing the shot he ran to his window and saw a man running down the street. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was attached to the Forty-fifth Precinct for a number of years, and was generally well liked by all his associates. The police are making the utmost efforts to discover the murderer.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 82c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Frank Miller's New Pale Preservative, expressly for ladies; gentlemen and children's morocco, kid, calf and patent-leather shoes and boots. FRANK MILLER & CO., Nos. 18 and 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order."—Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window instantly telegraphs to your room; cannot fail. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 9.—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—J. F. O. Meyer, J. Sauerbergh and family, Sander Franzisco, W. Radde and son, F. J. Rush and wife, A. M. Alexander, A. W. Eugen, Max Wiener and mother, Jacob Levy and family, Sophie Mandelbaum, Mathilde Rieser, Johanne Mai, Carl Utassy and family, Isedor H. Mayer, Rudolph Koolmann, Minna Koolmann, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Key West, from Key West—A. Martener, Major McConnell, Capt. J. F. Pratt, James Caruher, Capt. G. Crabb, Mrs. F. Robinson, Miss Mary Murray, Sergt. Wm. Small, Thomas Collins, C. Talkman, George Gilman, George M. Zimmerman, F. G. Stowers, James C. Kays, Robert Keys, Elisha Byrem.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets.... 5 26 | Moon sets.... 6 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 42 | Gov. Island. 9 31 | Hell Gate.... 10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Granada, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Steamer San Francisco, Smith, Greytown, North Am. Steamship Co.

Ships Continental, (Br.,) Mahmann, Mobile, Harbecks & Co.; St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Nichols, Pernambuco. Merchant & Carman.

Barks Hadasseh, (Br.,) Dickson, London, Thos. Dunham; Xantho, Wing, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Brigs Navarino, Giles, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Ann, Still, Cape Mount, Liberia, Ogden & Roberts; Eunice, (Br.,) Beckwith, Nassau, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Georg Fredkin von Vincke, (Prus.,) Lauerbin, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demarara, F. W. Whitney.

Schooners Pinta, St. Mark's, Fla., Young & Cowan; A. Amsbury, Amsbury, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; Enchantress, (Br.,) Cowley, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Havana; Cotman, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Unicorn, (Br.,) Luke, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Barge Alney, Adams, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. 4th inst., off Cape Florida, signalized steamship Fung Shuey, hence for New-Orleans; same day, passed a ship's lower mast, with everything attached. 8th, experienced a heavy N. E. gale of 36 hours duration; passed Spanish bark Vera Cruz and five other ships and barks hove to.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen Sept. 23, Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 710 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 27, lat. 49 53, lon. 8 58, passed Han. bark Aristides, with passengers, bound W. Oct. 2, lat. 45, lon. 38, experienced a strong gale from S. E., veering around to N. W. 5th, lat. 44, lon. 53, experienced a hurricane from E. to N. W. 8th, 5:30 A. M., passed Bremen steamship New-York, bound E., and at 6:45, the Hamb. steamship Saxonia, also bound E.

U. S. supply steamer Memphis, Gorringe, Pensacola Sept. 25, via Key West 28th, Port Royal, S. C., 1st inst., Charleston 4th, and Wilmington, N. C., 6th. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Key West, Theabaud, Key West 1st inst., with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown. Has had heavy head winds the whole passage.

Steamship Rover, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. 6th inst., 10 P. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Veteran, from Savannah for Providence. 8th inst., lat. 37 10, lon. 74 35, passed ship Fannie Larrabee, bound S.

Ship Melrose, Barstow, Callao June 13, with guano to R. C. Ferguson. Had much light winds and calms during the passage. July 17, off Cape Horn, passed several icebergs; crossed the equator Aug. 27. July 29, lat. 36 19 S., lon. 38 50, exchanged signals with a ship, strg. S. and W., showing white flag with black ball in the centre.

Bark Zuima, (of Barbados,) Hewitt, St. Kitts Sept. 24, with molasses, &c., to Jones & Lough. Passed at anchor, off Sombrero, ship J. Bradshaw, of London, and bark Constantine, of Exeter.

Bark Sunbeam, (of Thomaston,) Shackford, Callao 115 ds., with guano to S. C. Jordan. Passed Cape Horn Ju'y 19, and the equator Aug. 27.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Cassedy, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to Young & Cowan. Had heavy N. E. winds, split sails, &c.

Bark Astrea, (Norw.,) Dehl, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) Walters, Hillsboro, N. B., 8 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Fredonia, Bain, Savannah 16 ds., with timber to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy N. E. winds most of the passage.

Brig St. Petro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Licata 66 ds., with brimstone, &c., to order.

Brig Matron, Heimer, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and iron to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Stevens, Para 24 ds., with rubber, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.

Schr. Gazelle, (Fr.,) Jeanne, Point Petre, Guad., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to order.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Everit.

Schr. Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Loomer, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Penniston & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mayflower, Woodhull, Rio Hache 27 ds., with wood and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Stetson, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Clifton, Moore, Port-au-Platt 17 ds., with mahogany to Darrell & Nash.

Schr. Comet, Mintum, Machias, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jones, Warren 15 hours.

Schr. Panama, Miles, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Ada Ames, Crowell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich.

Schr. J. Predmore, Seavey, Portland, Me., lumber.

Schr. N. Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. C Grant, Dewey, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Lubec, with lumber.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Virginia.

Schr. Handy, Pearsall, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Parker, Parker, Virginia.

Schr. William, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Eva, Brinson, Virginia.

Schr. Enterprise, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr. Boyd, Robbins, Maryland.

Schr. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown.

Schr. Katie Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Munson, Georgetown.

SAILED—Steamships San Francisco, Leo Granada.

WIND—Sunset, E.

Below.

Bark Pericles, from Calleo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9—Arr. ship Raritan, from Liverpool; bark E. W. Cahoon, Turks Island; brigs Eliza, Surinam; Robin, Elizabethport; George E. Prescott, Rondout; schr. Pomona, Cape Haytien.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9—Arr. steamships Pioneer, Philadelphia, and Eutaw, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

While the ship Continental was towing out of the East River, yesterday afternoon, she went foul of the brig Julia, of Barbados, carrying away bowsprit, jibboom and head-gear.

Schr.-smack Albert Halsey, of New-London, arrived at Pensacola, where she was quarantined for 15 days. At the expiration of that time she was boarded, and all hands found dead.

Part of the crew of the ship Shooting Star, from Liverpool for Eastport, abandoned at sea, were transferred from the bark Venus on the 2d inst., off Nantucket, to the ship Ann Grey, from New-York, arrived at St. John, N. B., on the 8th inst.

The schr. Mecca, from New-York for Saco, went ashore at Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst.

The brig Joseph Baker, of and for Philadelphia, from one of the West India Islands, put into Inagua Sept. 14, in distress, having sprung a leak during a heavy gale. She would probably be condemned.

Spoken, &c.

Arthur—bark, from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, Sept. 18, lat. 22 30, lon. 60 50.

Amos Roberts—brig, bound S., Oct. 2, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 45.

R. W. Griffith—bark, bound S., Oct. 4, lat. 36 17, lon. 75 36.

C. A. Nickles—bark, of Boston, bound W., Oct. 40 36, lon. 68 35.

Venus—Br. bark, bound to Philadelphia, Oct. 7, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Aug. 22, brig Angostura, from Cadiz, ready to load for New-York; barks Sissibo, Lowry, and Isabel, Oliver, ldg. for New-York; Glenwood, Benegst, ready in a few ds., and Damon, dischg.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 24, bark Matilda A. Lewis, for New-York soon.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Sept. 14, brig Maria Crowell, to sail for New-York Sept. 29; brig Velocity, ldg.

At Para, Sept. 13, brig Los Amigos, wtg; schr. Susan, for New-York Sept. 18.

At St. Kitts, Sept. 24, schrs. Miranda, Harding, discg; Jessie Jones, Lang, do.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

(Established 1823,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, N. Y.

Card.

It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonials, which have been received by us recently.

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

Received during the month of August, 1866.

London, July 25, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons—*Gents:* I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians and professors in Europe. I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly,
JAMES M. WEHLI.

London, Jan. 14, 1866.

James M. Wehli, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Piano-fortes that has ever came under my observation; and the Messrs. Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument which for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear Sir, very sincerely yours,
CHAS. D. COLLARD.

Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

London, Aug. 22, 1866.

James M. Wehli:

My Dear Sir: As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Messrs. Chickering. Tell them I was delighted with their grand piano-forte—as good an instrument, I think, as was ever turned out, both in touch and tone.

Wishing you, &c., I remain ever truly,
H. F. BROADWOOD.

Firm of I. Broadwood & Sons, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

London, July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

Gents: I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano-forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, viz.: That it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

London, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence.

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone, delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really Grand Piano-Forte, and decidedly the best I have seen of American manufacture.

ARABELLA GODDARD, GIULO REGONDI,
G. A. OSBORNE, ALFRED JAELL,
W. KUHE, LINDSAY SLOPER,
JULES BENEDICT, J. MOSCHELES,
M. W. BALFE, Professor au Conservatorie de Leipzig.
CHAS. HALLE,
BRINLEY RICHARDS, S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
RENE FAVARGER, Director of Monday Concerts, London.
SYDNEY SMITH,

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fullness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale and by its action, which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone; *p p*, to medium and *f f*. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments.
LOUIS PLAIDY.

Leipsic, Aug. 20, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, successor to the positions of Mendelssohn, both in the Conservatorie and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gewandhaus Concerts" in Leipsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

Leipsic, July, 1866. CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Levitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866,) examined a Grand Piano-forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7½ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:

First—The action is so finely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained, from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

Second—Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The 'singing' quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform, powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

Third—Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion, it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano-fortes of our time, namely, as regards tone in general and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.

Leipsic, July, 1866.

Warerooms, 652 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND.

AT

GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.

300,000 TICKETS AT $1 EACH; 75,000 PRESENTS,

VALUED AT $250,000,

consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., &c.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11, 1866.

All Agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, &c., so as to reach Washington City by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets in New-York City and Brooklyn will be addressed to DUNCAN, NAVAN & CO., Bankers, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York; branch offices, No. 636 Broadway, No. 63 Fulton-st., and No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or

WM. S. MORSE, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

Thousands of horses die yearly from colic. This need not be. Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT will positively cure every case, if given when first taken. The cost is only one dollar. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable ready for use. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of cuts, wind galls, swellings, sore throat, sprains, bruises, old sores, &c. This Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for nineteen years by the first horsemen in the country. Given to an over-driven horse, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for it. The celebrated Hiram Woodruff, of trotting fame, has used it for years, and says it is far superior to any other he has tried. He kindly permits me to refer to him. His address is East New-York, Long Island. Recollect, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT is put up in pint bottles. Take no other. Sold by druggists and saddlers. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 579, Oct. 9, 1866.
10, 13, 75, 25, 16, 15, 31, 73, 11, 21, 22, 38, 40, 35.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 580, Oct. 9, 1866.
4, 26, 77, 50, 58, 49, 17, 65, 9, 53, 24, 8, 76.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 479, Oct. 9, 1866.
45, 69, 19, 34, 53, 17, 57, 70, 60, 39, 62, 61, 50, 75.

SHELBY—Class No. 480, Oct. 9, 1866.
2, 28, 29, 42, 63, 9, 36, 71, 57, 1, 68, 41, 13.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.